



City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

ON THE

**HEALTH AND WELFARE**

**OF DUNFERMLINE**

FOR THE YEAR

**1954**





City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

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ON THE

# HEALTH OF DUNFERMLINE

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BY

C. BARCLAY REEKIE,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health*

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# Staff

## Health Department

- C. BARCLAY REEKIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health; Medical Superintendent, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital; Administrative Medical Officer, Carnegie Dunfermline Trust; and Medical Superintendent, Bandrum Children's Home.
- ROBERT M. WINK, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Depute Medical Officer of Health; Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.
- ISOBEL S. MOWAT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Assistant Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital (resigned 26/9/54).
- DAVID M. CATHIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Assistant Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.
- F. MARGARET ADDLY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. and S.G., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health; Assistant Medical Officer, West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital (appointed 20/9/54).

### CONSULTANTS.

- ROBERT I. STIRLING, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.—Orthopædic Clinic.
- KENNETH McLAY, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.—Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.
- C. R. DUNCAN LEEDS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S.—Eye Clinic.

### HEALTH VISITORS.

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Miss L. NISBET.      | Miss H. ROBERTSON.     |
| Miss A. M. SOUTAR.   | Miss H. L. PATERSON    |
| Miss C. JOHNSTON.    | Miss J. M. ERSKINE     |
| Miss M. C. HOOD.     | (resigned 17/11/54).   |
| Miss L. ROBERTSON.   | Miss L. STONELEY       |
| Miss B. L. CRICHTON. | Miss SYBIL M. BIRCHALL |
| Miss A. S. MOIR.     | (appointed 5/5/54).    |

The above-named are trained nurses and with one exception hold the Health Visitor's Certificate.

### HOME NURSING AND DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY STAFF.

#### Dunfermline :

- |                                            |                    |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Miss E. TODD<br>(resigned 28/1/54).        | Miss J. MacGREGOR. |
| Miss M. E. DICKSON<br>(appointed 21/1/54). | Miss J. DOUGLAS.   |
|                                            | Miss D. DUNCAN.    |

#### Rosyth :

- |                                            |                       |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Miss I. W. SINCLAIR.                       | Miss H. L. BRICKMAN   |
| Miss M. H. McHATTIE<br>(resigned 27/9/54). | (appointed 25/10/54). |

#### Part-time Domiciliary Midwives :

- |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Mrs L. BEVERIDGE. | Mrs E. COX. |
| Mrs S. SLATER.    |             |

The above-named have S.C.M. Certificate only,

**STAFFS—HEALTH DEPARTMENT—(Continued)—****DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.**

Mrs I. FISHLEY, Supervisor.

**DAY NURSERIES.**

Mrs J. THOMSON, R.G.N., Matron, Broomhead Nursery.

Miss I. FISHER, R.G.N., S.C.M., Matron, Rosyth Nursery.

**CLERICAL STAFF.**

Miss J. G. ERSKINE, Chief Clerk.

Miss S. BEST.

Miss S. EADIE.

Miss M. MUMBERSON.

Miss C. CARSTAIRS.

Miss A. MITCHELL.

Miss F. ARMER.

Miss F. AITKEN.

**MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.**

WILLIAM ADAMS, M.B., Ch.B., Certifying Officer.

ROBERT C. WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., Certifying Officer.

BERTRAM FINNIE, Authorised Officer.

GEORGE K. PLUMMER, Authorised Officer.

**CARNEGIE DUNFERMLINE TRUST STAFF ENGAGED IN THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.**

Miss MADELINE G. LESLIE, L.D.S., R.C.S.—Dentist.

Miss AGNES B. WHITE, C.S.P.—Physiotherapist.

Miss N. WOOD—Speech Therapist.

**Nurses :**

Miss A. E. BENNETT, R.G.N.

Miss E. B. STENHOUSE, R.G.N.

Secretary: Miss M. C. McLAREN.

*Sanitary Department.*

ALEXANDER H. DUNCAN, M.R.San.I., M.Inst. P.C., M.I.T.A., Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Cleansing.

GORDON S. WILSON, First Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

DONALD MACKAY, Second Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

WILLIAM K. ELLIS, Third Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

JAMES A. STEVENSON, Fourth Assistant Sanitary Inspector (resigned 4/12/54).

KENNETH N. FRASER, Senior Apprentice Sanitary Inspector (on National Service).

PETER K. FRANKLIN, Senior Apprentice (on National Service).

JOHN DOUGLAS HENDRY, Junior Apprentice.

Miss MARGARET W. CHALMERS, Senior Shorthand/Typist-Clerkess.

Miss MARTHA D. MILLAR, Junior Shorthand-Typist Clerkess.

*Social Services Department.*

G. K. PLUMMER, Social Services Officer.

BERTRAM FINNIE, Assistant Social Services Officer.

Miss CHRISTIAN REDDIE, Welfare Assistant.

FRANCIS J. TAIT, Assistant Social Services Officer.

Miss AGNES OLIPHANT, Shorthand Typist-Clerkess.

Miss RACHEL HONEYMAN, Junior Shorthand Typist/Clerkess.

**RESIDENTIAL HOMES.**

Miss ELIZABETH BEATTIE, Matron, Davaar.

Miss JEAN SHARP, Matron, Garvock House.

WILLIAM T. MEAD and Mrs RUBY E. MEAD, Superintendent and Matron, Lusear.

STANLEY MOIR and Mrs MABEL MOIR, Superintendent and Matron, Garthdee.



*To the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of the  
City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline, and to  
the Department of Health for Scotland.*

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Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health and Welfare of Dunfermline for the year 1954.

I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity of making grateful acknowledgment to all who so loyally co-operated with me in the work.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

C. BARCLAY REEKIE.

Medical Officer of Health.

Carnegie Clinic,  
Dunfermline, July 1955.



## *Summary of Vital Statistics.*

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954.

	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Population . . . . .	45,098	47,725	45,041	45,215	45,314	45,052
Number of Deaths (corrected) . . . .	457	510	492	469	495	466
Death-rate per 1000 population (corrected and adjusted for age and sex distribution) . . . . .	10.3	10.9	11.1	10.6	11.8	11.1
Deaths of infants under 1 year . . . .	32	22	25	17	28	16
Infantile mortality rate per 1000 live births . . . . .	43	30	34	24	41	21
Number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	13	12	11	7	7	4
Number of deaths from tuberculosis (all forms) . . . . .	14	15	11	8	9	5
Death-rate per 1000 population from pulmonary tuberculosis . . . . .	0.29	0.25	0.24	0.15	0.15	0.09
Death-rate per 1000 population from all forms of tuberculosis . . . .	0.31	0.31	0.24	0.18	0.20	0.11
Death-rate per 1000 population from the principal epidemic diseases..	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.04
Marriage-rate per 1000 population . .	9.8	8.3	9.9	9.3	8.3	9.4
Number of live births registered (corrected) . . . . .	737	738	746	716	680	746
Number of still-births registered (corrected) . . . . .	27	21	24	23	17	20
Live birth-rate per 1000 population,	16.3	15.5	16.6	15.8	15.0	16.6
Illegitimate births per 100 live births,	3.8	4.9	4.8	3.6	5.7	3.8
Maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths per 1000 live and still-births) . . . . .	2.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3

## *The Year: A Brief Commentary.*

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To ensure the maximum co-operation and co-ordination with all that is available to the citizens under the National Health Service, the Local Authority's services have been under constant review throughout the year. Now that the Town Council's interest is mainly in services intrinsically preventive, it is necessary to ensure that deficiencies do not develop owing to too sharp a division between the preventive and curative sides.

We are fortunate in Dunfermline in the possession of the Carnegie Clinic which eliminates from some of the services the water-tight compartments in which they were prone to function. It provides a physical link in common premises for both statutory and voluntary agencies, each playing its part for the welfare of the community and going far towards the evolution of a completely integrated service covering all age groups.

The development of the premises as a Health and Welfare Centre continued during the year. The Hospital Board installed an X-ray Screening Apparatus which adds greatly to the convenience of patients attending the Chest Clinic and facilitates diagnosis.

The main base for the distribution of welfare foods for mothers and young children was established in the Clinic when this function was taken over from the Ministry of Food.

While vital statistics cannot give a direct assessment of the health of a community, they serve as an indication of progress and this year the progress has been considerable.

The death-rate of 11.1 was 0.2 in excess of the lowest recorded death-rates of 1949 and 1950.

There were 16 infant deaths in 1954 with an infantile mortality rate of 21 per 1000 live births, which is the lowest rate ever recorded in Dunfermline.

While the incidence of tuberculosis continues, the number of deaths from the disease is only one-third of that of five years ago. The new, incredibly low mortality records of 0.09 per 1000 for respiratory tuberculosis and 0.11 per 1000 for all forms of tuberculosis are established.

The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis of children approaching school leaving age made good progress and 2,042 children in this category were dealt with.

The total number of 384 notifications of infectious disease is the lowest ever recorded in the history of Dunfermline.

The state of immunity against diphtheria continued at a high level and for the seventh year in succession the disease did not occur. No death has been recorded from diphtheria since 1945.

To further the promotion of health and prevention of disease the periodic routine medical examination of pre-school children continued and 1,283 were examined. Parents have welcomed the scheme and co-operated well. All children in Dunfermline from birth to school leaving age now have the opportunity of a periodic medical examination if they desire it.

The child welfare clinics are now seven in number. To meet the needs of the new housing area in the vicinity of Aberdour Road, a clinic was started in temporary premises in St. Andrew's Church Hall. A new child welfare clinic for this area is at present in the process of building and it is hoped that it will be ready for occupation at an early date.

The Domestic Help Service is now firmly established and this year has broken all previous records. As time has gone on it has become better known, its value has been appreciated, and the demands on it have progressively increased. It has done and continues to do wonderful work in helping many unfortunate individuals and families who would otherwise be left in an unhappy position. Particularly is this so with the infirm and aged who without its assistance for themselves and their homes would lapse into conditions necessitating removal to an institution.

To sum up, it may be said of the Health and Welfare of Dunfermline, 1954 was a good year.

# ANNUAL REPORT.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

**Population.**—The population as estimated by the Registrar General to 30th June 1954 was 45,052, being a decrease of 262 from the figure for 1953.

**Births.**—The live births registered after correction for transfers were 746, equivalent to a birth-rate of 16.6 per thousand of population as compared with 15.0 in the preceding year. The rate for Scotland was 18 per thousand population.

It is of interest to compare the figures with those of previous years.

1926-1930	Average Birth-rate	16.9
1931-1935	Do.	16.3
1936-1940	Do.	15.8
1941-1945	Do.	18.2
1946-1950	Do.	18.3
1951	Birth-rate	16.6
1952	Do.	15.8
1953	Do.	15.0
1954	Do.	16.6

The number of still-births registered after correction for transfers during the year was 20, giving a rate of 26 per thousand total births. The number of still-births registered for a number of years past, with the corresponding rates per thousand total births, are as follows:—

		Still-births.	Rate per thousand total births.
1941-1945	Average .. .. .	26	31
1946-1950	Do. .. .. .	25	29
1951	.. .. .	24	31
1952	.. .. .	23	31
1953	.. .. .	17	24
1954	.. .. .	20	26

**Deaths.**—The deaths registered after correction for transfers were 466, which is equivalent to a death-rate (adjusted for age and sex distribution) of 11.1. This compares with 12.0 for Scotland

and 11.8 for the large burghs. The following are the figures for preceding years:—

1926-1930	Average Death-rate	12.2
1931-1935	Do.	12.3
1936-1940	Do.	12.6
1941-1945	Do.	11.8
1946-1950	Do.	11.4
1951	Death-rate	11.1
1952	Do.	10.6
1953	Do.	11.8
1954	Do.	11.1

**Deaths from Infectious Diseases.**—There were 2 deaths from the ordinary infectious diseases, viz.:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 1, and influenza, 1.

**Deaths from Cancer.**—The deaths from cancer were 83, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 1.84 as compared with 1.63 for the previous year.

The following are the death-rates from cancer for a number of years:—

1931-1935	Average	1.48
1936-1940	Do.	1.38
1941-1945	Do.	1.49
1946-1950	Do.	1.65
1951	Rate	1.26
1952	Do.	1.72
1953	Do.	1.63
1954	Do.	1.84

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

**Maternal Mortality.**—The first death over a period of four years is recorded from causes related to pregnancy and child-birth. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 1.3 per 1000 total births. The rate for Scotland in 1954 was 0.7. The cause of death was certified as follows:—

Obesity. Pre-eclamptic toxæmia. Hydramnios and disproportion. Operation. Cardiac failure.

**Infantile Mortality.**—During 1954 there were 16 deaths among children under 1 year of age as compared with 28 in 1953. The infant mortality rate for the year was 21 per 1000 live births which compares with the rate of 31 for Scotland as a whole and 33 for the large burghs during the same period. This is the lowest rate which has ever been recorded in Dunfermline.



The following are the figures for previous years so far as they are available:—

1916-1920	Average infantile mortality rate		85
1921-1925	Do.	do.	79
1926-1930	Do.	do.	67
1931-1935	Do.	do.	58
1936-1940	Do.	do.	59
1941-1945	Do.	do.	57
1946-1950	Do.	do.	42
1951	Infantile mortality rate		34
1952	Do.		24
1953	Do.		41
1954	Do.		21

A detailed study of the deaths in this period of life reveals the following facts:—Of the total deaths 14 (87.5 per cent.) occurred in the neo-natal period, that is during the first four weeks of life, and were due to prematurity 6, birth injury 6, kernicterus (Rhesus incompatibility of blood) 1, intra-pulmonary haemorrhage 1. The remaining 2 deaths were of infants over four weeks of age and were due to cerebro-spinal fever 1, and broncho pneumonia 1.

**Expectant Mothers.**—Since the Ministry of Food ceased to function, the arrangement whereby the local area office forwarded a weekly list of expectant mothers who claimed entitlement to the extra food ration came to an end. It is not now possible to maintain a register, the scheme therefore is not so comprehensive. Health visitors discover expectant mothers in the course of visits to the homes for other purposes. They satisfy themselves that adequate arrangements have been made for care and supervision and give advice and training in mothercraft.

Seventy-six per cent. of the women arranged to be confined in the Maternity Hospital, where the Consultant Obstetrician supervised their ante-natal and post-natal care. General practitioners also referred cases to the Obstetrician for consultation.

**Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.**—The ante-natal department of the Maternity Hospital held seven clinic sessions a week throughout the year. At the ante-natal clinic, 598 women made 6,806 attendances, showing an increase of 96 over the previous year in the number of women attending and an increase of 1,138 in the total number of attendances. At the post-natal clinic 551 women made 1,293 attendances showing an increase of 57 and 91 respectively. Blood was taken from all new patients for the Wasserman reaction and Rhesus factor determination.

**District Nurses Ante-natal Clinic.**—A room in the Carnegie Clinic is reserved for the use of the district nurses where an

ante-natal session is held for women who are to be confined at home. During the year 91 women made 240 attendances.

Maternity packs are issued from the Health Department on demand for domiciliary confinement. One hundred and ninety-eight packs were issued during the year.

Twenty-two maternity outfits were supplied on loan to suitable cases on application by midwives only. The outfits consist of bed linen and towels and are for use for a period of three weeks from the date of confinement.

**Child Welfare Clinics.**—There are now seven child welfare clinics. The latest addition is the Blacklaw Clinic which held its first session at the beginning of October. It is housed in temporary premises in St. Andrew's Church Hall, pending the building of a new clinic in the same area, plans of which have been approved. It is sited to provide a service for the population of the extensive housing development in the Aberdour Road area.

The following table shows the attendances during the year at each of the clinics:—

	AGE GROUP	Baldrigeburn	Inglis Street	Kingseat	Nethertown	Rosyth	Townhill	Blacklaw	Totals	
Number of children who attended and who on the date of their first attendance were :—	Under 1 year	170	200	23	226	348	105	31	1,103	2,264
	Over 1 year	174	187	40	181	406	137	36	1,161	
Total number of attendances by children	Under 1 year	1,605	1,783	124	2,309	2,782	1,128	179	9,910	14,741
	Over 1 year	709	610	222	1,125	1,542	521	102	4,831	

The total number of children attending remains approximately the same although the total number of attendances shows a decrease from that of the previous year, due to the fact that as the population moved further and further away from existing clinics, many mothers and young children were deprived of the benefits of clinic attendance.

The child welfare clinics are an integral part of the community life and are open to all mothers for advice on the welfare and management of their children. The emphasis is on the maintenance of health and every endeavour is made to give a knowledge of correct feeding and child management.



It is estimated that 74 per cent. of the children born and resident within Dunfermline attended clinics during their first year of life and further that 52 per cent. of all children under 5 years of age attended clinics during that age period.

Advice was given regarding the following conditions:—

Anaemia .. .. .	17	Orthopaedic defects .. .. .	135
Circulatory system defects .. .. .	10	Parasitic intestinal conditions .. .. .	18
Congenital abnormalities .. .. .	34	Parasitic skin conditions .. .. .	3
Dental caries .. .. .	20	Reaction to vaccination and	
Dermatological conditions .. .. .	289	inoeulation .. .. .	11
Ear, nose and throat defects .. .. .	223	Respiratory infections .. .. .	127
Gastro-intestinal conditions .. .. .	77	Rickets .. .. .	3
Icterus neonatorum .. .. .	1	Speech defects .. .. .	11
Infectious diseases .. .. .	4	Surgical conditions .. .. .	17
Injuries .. .. .	11	Teething difficulties .. .. .	54
Mastitis .. .. .	1	Thrush .. .. .	17
Mental deficiency .. .. .	2	Unhealed umbilicus .. .. .	42
Neurological defects .. .. .	10	Urinary system defects .. .. .	22
Nutritional defects .. .. .	135	Umbilical hernia .. .. .	25
Ophthalmic defects .. .. .	82		

During the year there was a total of 479 prescriptions issued at the clinics.

**Food and Milk.**—A variety of foods were made available in the clinics at concession rates.

The following table shows the quantity of foods supplied to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age during the year:—

Food.	Total quantities supplied.
Cow & Gate .. .. .	3,157 lbs.
Virol .. .. .	833 lbs.
Maltoline .. .. .	130 lbs.
Farex .. .. .	315½ lbs.
Twin Pack (Cereal) .. .. .	227 lbs.
Groats .. .. .	66 lbs.
Laetacol .. .. .	70 small tins.
Colaet .. .. .	78 lbs.
Nestrovite .. .. .	373 bottles.
Rosehip Syrup .. .. .	476 bottles.
Nestle's Food .. .. .	1,436 tins.

The total cost of baby foods and sundries purchased during the year was £801, 11s. 4d., all of which was recovered.

**Welfare Foods.**—Until June, Dunfermline women continued to collect their welfare food supplies from the local Food Office and at Rosyth, these foods were issued at the child welfare clinic on behalf of the Ministry of Food. At the end of June the Town

Council were required to undertake as part of their arrangements under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, the local distribution of welfare foods, previously supplied by the Ministry of Food.

The following arrangements were made for distribution:—The main issuing centre is located at the Health Department, Carnegie Clinic, Pilmuir Street. Foods are on issue Mondays to Fridays from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Subsidiary distribution takes place at each of the child welfare clinics during the times the clinics are normally functioning.

Bulk stores are kept at the Health Department and smaller supplies are held at the respective child welfare clinics.

During the period under review the following welfare foods were distributed:—

National dried milk . . . . .	16,333 tins.
Cod liver oil . . . . .	4,041 bottles.
A and D vitamin tablets . . . . .	1,070 packets.
Orange juice . . . . .	16,320 bottles.

The aid of the Women's Voluntary Services was enlisted to assist in the distribution of food at the child welfare clinics and we are much indebted to various members of this organisation for their assistance. The volume of this work, however, has proved much greater than was anticipated and it will be necessary to appoint an additional member of staff to the permanent establishment at an early date in order to ensure the smooth working of the scheme.

**Voluntary Workers.**—The work of the health visitors in connection with child welfare clinics is materially lightened by the assistance they receive from a number of ladies who regularly give their services as voluntary workers. Their help, particularly with regard to clerical work, is of great assistance and it is again a pleasure to express deep gratitude for their loyal and valuable service to the community.

During the year assistance was received from:—

Mrs ANDERSON	}	At Rosyth Clinic.
Mrs ARMSTRONG		
Mrs BETTENS		
Mrs EASSON		
Mrs RENNIE		
Mrs BALFOUR		

Mrs HARGREAVES	}	At Inglis Street Clinic.
Mrs MORTON		
Mrs VALENTINE		
Miss ROBERTSON	}	At Nethertown Clinic.
Miss B. ROBERTSON		
Mrs RUTHERFORD		
Mrs HAMILTON		At Blacklaw Clinic.

**Day Nurseries.**—There are two nurseries situated at Broomhead and Rosyth, providing full daytime care for children up to five years of age for five and a half days per week. They are primarily for children whose mothers are in employment, ill or being confined. The children are medically inspected at monthly intervals.

The charge is from two to five shillings per day according to circumstances.

Broomhead provides accommodation for 62 children and Rosyth for 40 children.

Both nurseries are approved training schools for the Nursery Nurses Certificate and work in conjunction with the McCrone Pre-Nursing School. In the course of the year 2 students obtained the certificate.

#### BROOMHEAD.

##### *Attendances:*

Children under 2 years—

Total number of attendances . . . . . 3,519

Children over 2 years—

Total number of attendances . . . . . 8,805

Receipts, £1,767, 13s. 6d.

#### ROSYTH.

##### *Attendances:*

Children under 2 years—

Total number of attendances . . . . . 2,087

Children over 2 years—

Total number of attendances . . . . . 4,018

Receipts, £790, 18s.

**Treatment Clinics.**—The various school clinics also cater for pre-school children, and the number treated during the year is shown in the following tables:—

#### General Clinic.

	Number of Cases.	Number of Attendances.
Ear, nose and throat . . . . .	107	111
Eye . . . . .	11	17
Skin . . . . .	53	163
Other conditions . . . . .	204	260
Ultra-violet light . . . . .	29	468
Orthopaedic . . . . .	193	716
Defective speech . . . . .	26	278
Totals . . . . .	623	2,013

### Dental Clinic.

Number of cases .. .. .	276
Number of attendances .. .. .	327

**Specialist Clinics.**—The specialist clinics attached to the school health service are available to children under school age.

Mr Robert I. Stirling, F.R.C.S., is the Consulting Orthopaedic Specialist, and during the year he examined 60 children. Mr Kenneth McLay, F.R.C.S., is Consultant to the ear, nose and throat clinic and during the year saw 35 children. Mr C. R. Duncan Leeds, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S., is the Consultant in charge of the eye clinic. Twenty-four children were examined, 12 re-examined and 16 children had glasses fitted in the course of the year. The Specialists are available at the following intervals:—Orthopaedic, monthly; ear, nose and throat, monthly; eye, weekly.

The services of Dr. R. A. Miller, Paediatrician, in a consultative capacity were available at the Northern Hospital during the year. Copies of his reports on the examination of all Dunfermline children are forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

**Routine Examination of Children (1-5 years of age).—**The routine medical examination of children (1-5 years of age) continued throughout the year. The system adopted is similar to that pertaining to the schools. Special sessions are held at the various child welfare clinics, the parents are notified, and the children examined by appointment. The scheme has been welcomed and there has been a good response.

During the year 79 sessions were held and 1,283 children were examined. A total of 541 children were discovered to be suffering from some form of physical defect and received appropriate treatment. Of that number 117 were referred to Specialists. The main defective conditions were in connection with ear, nose and throat, 218, and orthopaedics, 134. A remarkable feature was the absence of nutritional defects, which numbered only 5.

It will be appreciated that this scheme is a valuable preventive measure which has now been in existence for two and a half years and is beginning to show its effect on the health of the school entrant group with a diminution of the numbers found to be suffering from remedial physical defects. It has the great advantage that the medical officers undertaking the examinations are also the school medical officers, so that they are in fact child health officers responsible for the health both of the pre-school and school child. The experience indicates how vast is the field in



respect of the detection of early signs of disease before the onset of structural changes.

**Care of Premature Infants.**—To ensure the care of premature infants an arrangement has been made to admit women in premature labour as emergencies to the Maternity Hospital whenever possible. If the mother and infant have to remain at home, special equipment for the care of the infant is issued on loan from the Health Department and supervision maintained by the appropriate authority's nursing services.

**Dental Care.**—The School Dental Officer treated 276 pre-school children who made 327 attendances during the year. There is only one school dental officer. This is not adequate to cover the needs of the school population and priority must be given in appointing additional staff. Mothers and young children are referred to dental practitioners of their own choice.

**Children's Homes.**—There are no residential nurseries provided by the Town Council under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

Under the provisions of the Children Act, a mansion house in the vicinity of Dunfermline named the Martha Frew Children's Home provides approximately 34 places for deprived children.

The medical supervision of the Home is undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health. The Health Department medical staff examine the children prior to admission and attend to their medical needs while resident.

**Bandrum Children's Convalescent Home.**—By arrangement between Dunfermline Town Council and the South-Eastern Regional Hospital Board, the Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent of this institution.

Children requiring a period of convalescence are admitted from the various hospitals serving the West Fife area, from the child welfare and school clinics or by recommendation from their own family doctor. They are all debilitated and ailing from various causes, their chief need being ample rest and quiet, regular hours of sleep, good food and fresh air.

At the beginning of the year 20 children were in residence and 198 were admitted during the year, making a total of 218 children (137 boys and 81 girls). The average duration of stay was 40 days. The average gain in weight was 3 lbs. 8½ ozs.

**Children Acts, 1937-1948.**—The number of children registered under the Child Life Protection provisions of above mentioned Acts on 1st January 1954 was 8. None was added to the register and 4 were removed from the register during the year. The number on the roll at the end of the year was 4.

The Health Visitors are Child Life Protection Visitors and made 118 visits to these children and to 30 children placed with a view to adoption.

### **MIDWIFERY.**

One hundred and eighty applications for maternity services were received during the year, which compares with 224 for the previous year. One hundred and seventy-nine confinements were conducted as compared with 196 during 1953. In addition 20 cases who received ante-natal care by the domiciliary midwives were later removed to hospital. Three other cases, two booked for the Maternity Hospital and one where no arrangements had been made, were confined at home and attended by a doctor.

The staff engaged in the service consisted of 2 full-time midwives and the part-time employment of 2 midwives in private practice.

Applicants for this service approach the midwife of their choice, who in turn notifies the Medical Officer of Health as soon as a case is accepted. Record forms are then issued to the midwife, who returns them on completion of the confinement.

The registers, temperature charts and appliances of all midwives practising within the burgh were inspected and the midwives interviewed by the Obstetrician. Private practising midwives were also supervised by the health visitors.

The district nursing sisters of Dunfermline district conduct ante-natal sessions in a room reserved for the purpose in the Carnegie Clinic; similarly in Rosyth ante-natal sessions are held in the Nurses' Home.

Where housing and social conditions are unsuitable for confinement in the home, women are admitted to the Maternity Hospital. With the improvement in housing conditions only in one instance was this necessary during the year.

District training for pupil midwives in the Dunfermline Maternity Hospital is undertaken by the senior district nursing

sisters, who have been approved as teachers by the Central Midwives Board.

This arrangement makes it possible for the Maternity Hospital to train midwives for Part II. of the S.C.M. Certificate and is a valuable contribution towards co-ordinating the work of the Local Authority with that of the Hospital Board. During the year 11 students were trained.

Two houses are provided by the Town Council for the accommodation of the Dunfermline and Rosyth district nurses respectively.

A motor car is provided for the senior nursing sister of the Dunfermline district; apart from this, transport is obtained by the public services. Taxis are engaged when necessary.

The following table gives details of the work done during the year:—

Total No. of Births, including still-births, notified during the year	1,514
(i) Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947—	
(a) Doctor engaged and present at confinement ..	99
(b) Doctor engaged and not present at confinement,	80
(c) Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) .. . . .	—
(ii) Other domiciliary cases—	
(a) Doctor engaged .. . . .	—
(b) Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) .. . . .	—
(c) Without doctor or midwife .. . . .	—
(d) All other cases .. . . .	3
(iii) Cases conducted at Maternity Hospital .. . . .	1,332

### HEALTH VISITING.

The health visitors are all-purpose visitors. They undertake not only the care of mothers and young children but also act as school nurses and tuberculosis nurses. This saves duplication of visits to the same home and enables them to get to know more intimately the families whom they are advising.

An additional member of staff was appointed during the year which made it possible to sub-divide the town into eleven districts in which each health visitor attends the appropriate clinics and schools.

A complete knowledge of each family as a unit is thereby obtained. While special attention continues to be given to young children, the emphasis is now on the family and the solving of any problem affecting it. The National Health Service (Scotland)



Act, 1947, made the duties of the health visitor statutory and very much widened their scope. Prior to 1948, she was primarily concerned with the care of children and the prevention of infectious disease, now she has become a health adviser of the whole family concerned with the general promotion of physical and mental health, prevention of disease and advising on care and after-care of the sick.

The work of the health visitor now covers the whole field of prevention of ill-health, including prevention of mental ill-health. This is emphasised in a recent circular from the Secretary of State to local health authorities stating that "consideration should be given as to whether, in addition to any increase in the health visiting services, any redistribution of the work of the health visitors is possible to permit of more time being devoted to problem families."

To implement this in Dunfermline additional staff will be required, for it is useless to pretend that all the new statutory duties laid down for health visitors can be carried out by the existing staff of twelve. As has been stated in a previous Report, the Town Council are in no way to blame for this situation, for they have obtained sanction from the Secretary of State for an ultimate complement of twenty-two. It is owing to the fact that health visitors are in shorter supply than members of almost any other profession and, apart from increasing the staff, long periods elapse between resignations of existing staff and filling vacancies.

Nevertheless, the service has been adapted as far as possible to existing conditions and in addition to continuation and extension of the original functions in relation to the care of mothers and young children, many additional tasks are being undertaken.

There is a close liaison between the Maternity Hospital, the Infectious Diseases Hospital and the Tuberculosis Hospitals. In the case of the Maternity Hospital a discharge list of mothers and infants is obtained daily by telephone and they are visited forthwith. Similarly patients discharged from the Infectious Diseases Hospital and Sanatoria are visited.

It has not been possible to link up the health visiting service with the General Hospitals (surgical and medical) other than to issue a request to them to notify the Welfare Department of persons over 65 years of age who on discharge appear to be in need of welfare services.

Visits by health visitors to old people were continued in a limited way throughout the year. Priority was given to those living alone and to those who were "house bound." The role of the health visitor in the promotion of health and postponement of premature senescence is well established and their visits were welcomed.

They were able to set in motion the necessary machinery to procure the services both statutory and voluntary which function on behalf of the elderly, for example, financial aid, medical attention, chiropody, meals on wheels, etc. The Social Services Officer has compiled a list of old people and at the end of the year it contained 350 names. There are now about 4,000 people of pensionable age in Dunfermline so that health care of the elderly may ultimately be a field as large as that of child welfare to-day.

The health visitors are available to work in co-operation with general medical practitioners, some of whom ask for assistance in special cases.

The following table is a record of the visits made by health visitors during the year:—

	No. Visited.	Total Visits.
Expectant mothers . . . . .	366	650
Children under 1 year of age . . . . .	1,492	11,809
Children between the age of 1 and 5 . . . . .	2,865	14,125
Tuberculosis cases . . . . .	337	2,361
Other cases . . . . .	280	337
Totals . . . . .	5,340	29,282

### HOME NURSING.

The combined duties of home nursing and midwifery are undertaken by a staff of six whole-time nurses and one part-time. The whole-time nurses are affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and reside in the two houses provided by the Town Council in Dunfermline and Rosyth respectively.

The nursing of patients in their own homes is undertaken on the request and under the direction of medical practitioners and emergency cases undertaken are subject to their subsequent approval.

Liaison with hospitals is maintained through the general medical practitioner.

The nurses themselves do not maintain a night service for home nursing, but the former Dunfermline Nursing Association Committee provide a night "sitter in" service.

There are no arrangements for the training of pupil nurses in district work.

The home nurses attended and made 17,520 visits to patients in their own homes during the year. The following table gives details of the work:—

	Patients.				Visits.				
	Medical.	Surgical.	Midwifery.	Total.	Medical.	Surgical.	Midwifery.	Ante-natal.	Total.
Dunfermline ...	286	36	96	418	9,402	1,047	1,788	163	12,400
Rosyth ...	103	28	66	197	2,607	949	1,190	374	5,120
Totals ...	389	64	162	615	12,009	1,996	2,978	537	17,520

Two hundred and twenty-nine patients were of the age-group sixty-five years and over and 9,831 visits were made to them. There is an ever increasing number of old people living independent lives who find themselves in difficulty when illness occurs. This work involves in the main a heavier type of nursing which is time-consuming and will necessitate an increase of staff to implement the agreed policy that old people should live in their own homes as far as possible, a proposition only made practical by the efficiency of the domiciliary medical and nursing care and welfare services.

**Medical Loan Depot.**—The local branch of the British Red Cross Society maintain within the Health Department a store of selected surgical and medical appliances which are available to the nurses when required.

### DOMESTIC HELP.

The scheme for the provision of domestic help for households goes from strength to strength. Sixty-nine cases were carried forward from the previous year and 180 new applications were

received. Two hundred and twelve householders were given assistance on account of the following conditions:—Elderly and infirm 108, chronic sick 20, general illness 44, maternity cases 32, and tuberculosis 8.

The average period for which assistance was given was 67 days.

At the end of the year 91 householders were in receipt of the service and 1 whole-time supervisor and 42 part-time domestic helps were employed.

The charge continues at the rate of 2s. per hour, but this is subject to a reduction in cases where financial circumstances warrant it.

Of the 212 persons who received assistance 126 paid full rate, 6 paid as assessed in the scale of charges, and of the 80 who paid the minimum charge, 48 received additional allowances from the National Assistance Board to enable them to pay this charge.

When an application is received for a domestic help, the Supervisor visits the home immediately, so that a suitable help is detailed for the household in which she is to serve. This is important, and much of the success of the service is due to this factor which engenders confidence on both sides.

Briefly, the main categories of cases to which home helps are allocated are general illness, maternity cases, tuberculosis, and elderly and infirm. It will be realised that each of these categories requires a different psychological approach. As the figures indicate, the elderly and infirm provide the heaviest burden on the service, a burden which is not likely to lighten as the years go on.

There can be no doubt about the value of the service which alleviates the difficulties caused by the present shortage of hospital accommodation and, in a general way, makes a material contribution to the health and welfare of the citizens.



## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

**Vaccination against Smallpox.**—Details of vaccinations notified during the year are as follows:—

	Primary Vaccinations.	Re-vaccinations.
Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th to 10th day ..	529	23
Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction (5th to 7th day) .. . . . . .	4	3
Reaction greatest at 2nd to 3rd day .. . . .	1	21
No local reaction .. . . . . .	20	4
Totals .. . . . . .	554	51

Of the 554 persons who received primary vaccinations, 367 were children born in 1954 and 157 were children born in 1953. General practitioners notified 170 primary vaccinations and 48 re-vaccinations.

Three hundred and eighty-four primary vaccinations were carried out at the local authority clinics. Compulsion has given way to persuasion, and it is now the task of the family doctor and the Health Department to impress upon parents the necessity to have their children vaccinated against smallpox. An arrangement continues with the Registrar of Births whereby a special propaganda leaflet prepared by the Medical Officer of Health is given to the parent at the time of registration of a birth. Propaganda is carried out at all the clinics by the medical staff and health visitors, and by the latter in the course of their routine visits to the homes.

**Immunisation against Diphtheria.**—The state of immunity against the disease continues at a high level. It is estimated that at the end of the year 86 per cent. of all children received protective inoculations. This is a conservative estimate as it is known that some records from general practitioners had not been received. For the seventh year in succession there was no case of diphtheria in Dunfermline.

Immunisation is advised by the health visitors in the course of their routine visits to infants, and the option is given for this to be carried out by the family doctor or at a child welfare clinic; where the mother is unable for any reason to take her child for immunisation or where the parents are indifferent, visits to the homes by the Health Department Medical Staff are arranged and immunisation carried out. Reinforcing inoculations were given to

school entrants and again at the age of 10 and 15 years. During the year 742 children were given a full primary course of immunisation against diphtheria and 1,029 children received reinforcing inoculations. One hundred and thirty-five inoculations were given by general practitioners, 1,636 inoculations were given by the Health Department Medical Staff.

**Immunisation against Whooping Cough.**—Immunisation against whooping cough appears to require little or no propaganda. Parents know the disease and are anxious to adopt any procedure to avoid its hazards.

The numbers show an annual increase and this year 658 infants were given a full course of protection.

## **PREVENTION, CARE, AND AFTER-CARE.**

### **(a) Tuberculosis.**

At all times a close liaison is maintained with the Chest Physician to the West Fife Area, who has his consulting and treatment centre in the Carnegie Clinic.

On receipt of notification, either the initial notification or a "transfer-in" notice, cases are visited by the health visitors. At this visit a full environmental report is taken and details noted concerning all contacts. Advice is given regarding nursing care, fresh air, rest and adequate nutrition.

All notifications with the environmental reports are forwarded to the Chest Physician who investigates the contacts and informs the Medical Officer of Health of his clinical assessment of each case.

The Chest Physician also supplies special reports concerning pre-school and school children, sputa results, and details of all admissions and discharges from hospital.

**Domiciliary Visits.**—These are made by the health visitors, as and when required according to the needs of each case. At these visits inquiry is made into the patient's health and welfare, bed bathing is carried out in those cases strictly confined to bed and where recommended by the Chest Physician, streptomycin injections are given.

During the year 337 persons were visited by the health visitors and the total number of visits made was 2,361.

At these visits opportunity is taken of explaining the scheme of assistance grants payable by the National Assistance Board.

Medical comforts are supplied when considered necessary, and in cases of financial hardship free milk to the extent of 2 pints per day and virol free of charge are issued.

During the year the following number of patients received free milk:—

In receipt of benefit on 1/1/54.	Granted benefit during the year.	Ceased benefit during the year.	In receipt of benefit on 31/12/54.
31	30	21	40

Four hundred and forty-eight 8-oz. cartons of virol were issued during the year.

Bed and bedding and toilet requisites are available on loan to necessitous cases from the Health Department and the Red Cross Depot at the Carnegie Clinic.

Occupational therapy is also encouraged in domiciliary cases and, if desired, representatives of the Red Cross visit the patient's home and supply material for rug making, embroidery, leatherwork, sewing, etc.

A special library service is provided for tuberculous patients. The health visitor obtains the names of those desirous of using this service and these are forwarded to the Librarian of the Carnegie Public Library who arranges for the books to be taken to the homes. Only 5 persons applied for this service during 1954.

The Domestic Help Service is available for those cases requiring assistance in maintaining the normal household activities.

**Hospital Treatment.**—It is pleasing to record that throughout the year the waiting list for hospital admission kept at a low figure and at the end of the year only 6 cases were on the waiting list.

During the year 80 patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were treated in the under-mentioned hospitals:—

Ochil Hills Sanatorium .. . . .	31
West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital .. . . .	29
Glenomond Sanatorium .. . . .	12
Glen O' Dee Sanatorium .. . . .	3
Princess Margaret Rose Hospital .. . . .	1
Eastern General Hospital .. . . .	1
East Fortune Sanatorium .. . . .	1
Bangour Hospital .. . . .	1
Northern Hospital, Dunfermline .. . . .	1
Total .. . . .	<u>80</u>



Five cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were treated in Glenlomond Sanatorium.

**Housing.**—The importance of a good home environment with no overcrowding is realised and every endeavour is made to see that all tuberculous households are adequately housed. Where the housing conditions are unsatisfactory, high priority is given to rehousing.

During the year 23 families were rehoused.

**Disinfection.**—Where considered necessary this is carried out on the admission of a patient to hospital and at other times as required. It is undertaken by the Sanitary Inspector's Staff who visit the home, carry out the necessary disinfection, and give general advice.

Households in which there is residing a tuberculous patient may obtain soap and disinfectant free of charge for disinfection purposes.

**B.C.G. Vaccination.**—Preliminary Mantoux testing and B.C.G. vaccination with conversion Mantoux reading of school leavers (those leaving school in 1954 and those children between the ages of 13 and 14 years in 1954) were undertaken by the Chest Physician, Medical Staff and Health Visitors of the Health Department.

The "school leavers" were each given a copy of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis Leaflet No. 59—"To Mother and Father—a word from the M.O.H.," and consent forms.

The response was almost 100 per cent. and the co-operation of parents and teachers is to be commended.

School leavers who were found to have a positive Mantoux in the preliminary testing were screened by the Chest Physician and if considered necessary referred for X-ray examination. No cases of active tuberculosis were detected in this group.

B.C.G. vaccination of all categories, other than school leavers, was performed by the Chest Physician.

The following table shows the numbers tested and vaccinated during the year:—

	Tuberculin tested.		Negative re-actors.		Vaccinated during 1954.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1) Nurses .. . . .	—	14	—	5	—	5
(2) Medical Students .. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts .. . . .	92	117	75	91	41	39
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:—						
(a) School leavers.. . . .	1,033	1,009	690	681	688	680
(b) New born babies .. . . .	—	—	—	—	2	2
(5) Others .. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Mass Radiography.**—During the period 2nd to the 20th August 1954, a mobile mass radiography unit operated in the burgh. This was intended chiefly for factory employees but sessions on three days were made available for the general public. School children were not included.

In all, 2,291 persons presented themselves for X-ray examination.

As a result of this survey 3 cases of active tuberculosis and 6 cases of inactive tuberculosis were discovered in persons domiciled in Dunfermline and Rosyth.

#### (b) Epileptics and Spastics.

From the information available it is difficult to give accurate figures for the incidence of these conditions particularly with reference to adults.

So far as is known the figures are as follows:—

Epileptics—Children, 20; adults, 21.

Spastics—Children, 15; adults, 9.

Provision is made under the National Assistance Act whereby such persons may be assisted in their homes or institutional treatment provided. The majority of the cases are dealt with by the general medical and local authority services.

Spastic children are catered for by the orthopaedic services available at the Carnegie Clinic where consultant and physiotherapy services are provided.

#### (c) Convalescent Home Provision.

No Convalescent Homes are provided by the local authority.

**(d) Chiropody.**

The local authority does not provide a chiropody service but this need is met by two voluntary organisations, Dunfermline District Nursing Association and the Dunfermline and Rosyth Old People's Welfare Committee.

Under the auspices of these organisations a chiropody clinic is available in Dunfermline and in Rosyth and if required home visits for treatment are arranged. This is a service which plays an important role in the Old People's Welfare.

**CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

The corrected total number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases (including all forms of tuberculosis) during the year was 384, of which 7 were Service cases.

The highest number of notifications occurred in the first quarter.

DETAILS OF THE CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS AND INTIMATIONS ARE SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:—

	Cerebro-spinal fever.	Chickenpox.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Ophthalmia neonatorum.	Para-typhoid B.	Pneumonia, broncho	Pneumonia, influenzal.	Pneumonia, lobar.	Poliomyelitis, acute.	Puerperal fever.	Scarlet fever.	Tuberculosis— pulmonary.	Tuberculosis— non-pulmonary.	Whooping cough.	Totals.
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	17	...	...	15	3	...	19	63
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	16	3	...	3	1
March	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	10	7	...	18	35
April	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	7	5	1	8	1
May	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	13	...	1	8	5	...	5	36
June	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	14	3	...	3	1
July	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	1	1	28
August	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	8	2	2	3
September	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	8	...	1	20
October	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	5	4	...	5	19
November	...	1	2	...	11	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	3	3	...	3	16
December	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	3	1	13	...	...	3	2	2	2	21
Totals	...	2	5	7	30	2	5	26	1	3	3	1	92	53	6	70	7
	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384

Figures in black denote Service cases and are included in the totals.

**Chickenpox.**—Although this disease is not notifiable, 5 cases were intimated. In 2 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed. This gives a corrected total of 3 confirmed cases. Two were from the Services. All cases were treated in hospital.

**Dysentery.**—Six cases of bacillary dysentery were notified. In 2 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed. One case intimated as gastro-enteritis was found to be suffering from Sonn  dysentery and was treated in hospital. This gives a corrected total of 5 confirmed cases.

**Erysipelas.**—Seven cases of erysipelas were notified. Four cases were treated in hospital.

**Gastro-enteritis.**—Nineteen cases of this condition were intimated. In 11 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed. To the 8 confirmed cases should be added 1 case notified as broncho-pneumonia and 1 case notified as dysentery. This gives a corrected total of 10. All cases were treated in hospital.

**Measles.**—Although only the first case occurring in the household is notifiable, 34 cases were notified. In 5 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed. To the 29 confirmed cases should be added one case notified as cerebro-spinal fever. This gives a corrected total of 30 confirmed cases. Eight cases were treated in hospital. There were no deaths.

**Meningitis.**—Eighteen cases of this condition were notified during the year and of these 2 were meningococcal in origin. All cases were treated in hospital. There was one death from meningococcal meningitis.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—Two cases were notified. Immediately on receipt of notification, cases are visited by the health visitors and treatment, if carried out at home, is supervised daily until recovery.

The health visitors paid 9 visits to cases of this condition.

**Para-typhoid B. Fever.**—Two cases of this condition were notified during the year. To this should be added one case notified as pyrexia of unknown origin, one case notified as typhoid fever, and one case notified as dysentery, giving a corrected total of 5 confirmed cases. All cases were treated in hospital and there were no deaths.

Detailed investigation of all possible sources of infection revealed no common source of origin.



**Pneumonia.**—(a) Broncho-pneumonia.—Thirty-five cases of this condition were notified during the year and in 9 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed. This gives a corrected total of 26 cases. Twenty cases occurred in children under 15 years of age.

(b) Lobar pneumonia.—Eighty-eight cases of lobar pneumonia were notified during the year and in 11 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed, leaving a total of 77 cases. To this must be added one case notified as cerebro-spinal fever. This gives a corrected total of 78 cases. Forty-eight cases were removed to hospital. There were 3 Service cases.

(c) Influenzal pneumonia.—Two cases were notified and in one instance the diagnosis was not confirmed, giving a corrected total of one case.

The number of deaths at different age groups from all forms of pneumonia, excluding pneumonia of the new born, is shown as follows:—

Age.	Number.
Under 1 year . . . . .	—
1- 5 years . . . . .	—
5-10 years . . . . .	—
10-15 years . . . . .	—
15-25 years . . . . .	—
25-35 years . . . . .	—
35-45 years . . . . .	—
45-55 years . . . . .	—
55-65 years . . . . .	2
65-75 years . . . . .	1
75-85 years . . . . .	1
85 years and over . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	6

**Poliomyelitis.**—Three cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified and confirmed during the year. All were treated in the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital and were subsequently transferred to the Princess Margaret Rose Hospital, Fairmilehead, for orthopaedic treatment. There were no deaths. The cases were quite unrelated and no source of infection was established in any instance.

**Puerperal Fever.**—One case of puerperal fever was notified during the year.

**Scarlet Fever.**—One hundred and three cases of scarlet fever were notified and in 12 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed.



(b) **Non-Pulmonary.**—The number of cases on the register at the beginning of the year was 39. During the year 8 cases (2 males and 6 females) were notified. Three cases were added to the register from other areas and one case was re-admitted. Three cases were removed from the register and 4 transferred out. There thus remained on the register at the end of the year 44 cases. In 5 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed, giving a corrected total of 39 (15 males and 24 females).

The total of 8 cases notified as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 10 for the previous year and 11 for the average of the last 5 years. There was one death, which occurred in a previously unnotified case. This gives a death-rate of 0.02 per 1000 population.

The following are the death-rates so far as they are available:—

	Respiratory Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Total.
1916-1920 .. .. .	1.01	0.50	1.51
1921-1925 .. .. .	0.67	0.33	1.00
1926-1930 .. .. .	0.53	0.22	0.75
1931-1935 .. .. .	0.40	0.18	0.58
1936-1940 .. .. .	0.44	0.09	0.53
1941-1945 .. .. .	0.32	0.12	0.44
1946-1950 .. .. .	0.33	0.07	0.40
1951 .. .. .	0.24	0.00	0.24
1952 .. .. .	0.15	0.03	0.18
1953 .. .. .	0.15	0.05	0.20
1954 .. .. .	0.09	0.02	0.11

**Whooping Cough.**—Seventy cases were notified during the year. One case was treated in hospital. There were no deaths.

**Laboratory Services.**—These services are undertaken by the Central Laboratory at Cameron Bridge Hospital.

Specimens for the Central Laboratory are collected daily by their own mobile van.

**Treatment and Isolation.**—**West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital.**—By arrangement between Dunfermline Town Council and the South Eastern Regional Hospital Board, the Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent, and the clinical duties of the hospital are undertaken by the medical members of the Health Department Staff.

The position therefore remains as it was prior to the National Health Service Act, so that in effect the admission of patients suffering from acute infections remains in the hands of the preventive

authority. This is an important feature, for the hospital is a place in and from which a great deal of preventive work can be carried out in relation to the observation of contacts and immunisation. The medical officers working in the field have the daily stimulus of contact with patients while under treatment in hospital, a very important feature, in particular for the individual officers concerned and in general for the future of the preventive health service.

Of the 835 patients treated in the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital, 389 (which includes 26 Service cases) were from Dunfermline, and the following table shows the distribution of the various diseases:—

	In Hospital 1/1/54.	Admitted during year.	Total.
(a) Civilian Cases:—			
Cerebro-spinal fever.. . . .	—	2	2
Chickenpox .. . . .	—	1	1
Dysentery .. . . .	—	1	1
Erysipelas .. . . .	—	4	4
Measles.. . . .	—	8	8
Miscellaneous.. . . .	1	123	124
Paratyphoid fever B. .. .	—	5	5
Pneumonia, broncho.. . .	3	26	29
Pneumonia, influenzal .. .	—	1	1
Pneumonia, lobar.. . . .	1	43	44
Poliomyelitis, anterior .. .	1	3	4
Scarlet fever .. . . .	9	91	100
Tuberculosis, pulmonary ..	11	28	39
Whooping cough .. . . .	—	1	1
(b) Service Cases:—			
Chickenpox .. . . .	—	2	2
Miscellaneous .. . . .	—	20	20
Pneumonia, lobar .. . . .	—	3	3
Scarlet fever .. . . .	—	1	1
Totals .. . . .	26	363	389

## MENTAL HEALTH.

**Administration.**—There are two Duly Authorised Officers. The Town Council does not employ psychiatric social workers, nor is an occupation centre provided.

The Physician Superintendent of the Fife Mental Hospital Board and his staff hold a psychiatric clinic once a week at the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital, Dunfermline, where they are available for consultation and advice.

Patients on trial or probation are supervised by the authorised officers who arrange maintenance allowances as agents for the Hospital Board.

No duties have been delegated to voluntary associations.

The Assistant Medical Officers are sent in rotation to a Course on Educationally Sub-normal Children and Mental Deficiency.

Mental defectives are ascertained through the child welfare and school medical services. Non-educable defectives after certification are referred back by the Education Authority. Supervision of the defectives is carried out by the health visitors, who are also school nurses, and also by the authorised officers. The authorised officers made 135 domiciliary visits to mental defectives during the year.

Arrangements were made by the authorised officers for the certification and removal of 41 patients to Stratheden Hospital, Cupar. Assistance was also given in a number of cases for voluntary admission. Three mental defectives were certified and placed in institutions.

Fifteen certified patients died in hospital during the year. Ten were discharged "recovered" and four "relieved." Three patients were discharged on holiday and returned to hospital. Five patients were discharged on probation for a period of 12 months. Three were returned to hospital having proved unsuitable for probation.

The following table shows the age groups of patients admitted:—

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
16 years—60 years .. .. .	8	17	25
60 years and over .. .. .	7	9	16
Totals .. .. .	15	26	41

At the close of the year there were 52 mental defectives on the register:—14 were under guardianship and 37 were in institutions. Two mental defectives belonging to other authorities and 8 uncertified cases were also under supervision. Maintenance and clothing allowances were paid to those under guardianship. Quarterly visits were made by medical officers authorised by the General Board of Control.



## Mental Defectives in Institutions.

Institution.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Royal Scottish National Institution, Larbert .. . . .	7	3	10
Waverley Park, Kirkintilloch ..	—	1	1
Blinkbonny, Falkirk .. . . .	—	4	4
Gogarburn .. . . .	4	3	7
Strathore, Thornton .. . . .	6	6	12
St Joseph's, Rosewell .. . . .	2	2	4
Totals .. . . .	19	19	38

No occupation centre is provided and there are no arrangements for the training of defectives.

### Work under Nurseries and Child-Minders' Regulation Act.

No applications for registration were received during the year.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

Number of school children in Dunfermline—8,335.

School Medical Inspections were carried out on the usual lines.

Table I. shows the numbers examined, and Table II. shows the defects found. Table III. is a classification of defects by age groups in order of severity.

TABLE I.

A. SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.	Number of Children Examined.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Entrants .. . . .	407	370
Second age group .. . . .	399	326
Third age group .. . . .	411	426
Fourth age group .. . . .	1	46
Totals .. . . .	1,218	1,168
B. OTHER EXAMINATIONS.		
	Boys.	Girls.
Special cases .. . . .	119	169
Re-inspections .. . . .	89	78
Non-routines .. . . .	158	102
Vision group .. . . .	435	427
Totals .. . . .	801	776

Number of individual children inspected at systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment excluding uncleanliness and dental caries:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Entrants .. . . .	48	42
Second age group .. . . .	27	15
Third age group .. . . .	22	30
Fourth age group .. . . .	—	—
Other systematic examinations .. . . .	—	—
Totals .. . . .	97	87

Number of School Medical Inspection Sessions .. . . .	203
Refraction Clinics (Specialist) .. . . .	33
Number of Diphtheria Immunisation Sessions at Schools .. . . .	27
Vision Testing Sessions .. . . .	28

TABLE II.—Systematic Examinations.

Return of number of individual children in each age-group suffering from particular defects:—

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages:	Entrants.		Second age group.		Third age group.		Fourth age group.		All ages.	
		Boys. 407	Girls. 370	Boys. 399	Girls. 326	Boys. 411	Girls. 426	Boys. 1	Girls. 46	Boys. 1,218	Girls. 1,168
1. Clothing unsatisfactory . . . . .	2	—	—	4	2	5	3	—	—	—	—
2. Footgear unsatisfactory . . . . .	1	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
3. Cleanliness—											
(a) Head (dirty, nits or verminous) . . . . .	1	7	—	1	6	5	14	—	—	—	—
(b) Body (dirty or verminous) . . . . .	2	—	—	7	3	12	3	—	—	—	—
4. Skin—											
(a) Head:											
Ringworm . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo . . . . .	1	1	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases . . . . .	15	—	—	18	8	9	15	—	1	—	—
(b) Body:											
Ringworm . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo . . . . .	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Other diseases . . . . .	31	21	21	18	16	22	24	—	4	—	—
5. Nutritional State—											
Slightly defective . . . . .	37	25	25	22	13	13	16	—	1	—	—
Bad . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Mouth and teeth unhealthy . . . . .	98	97	97	80	62	49	59	—	2	—	—
7. Naso pharynx—											
(a) Nose:											
(1) Obstruction requiring observation . . . . .	25	30	30	19	12	2	2	—	—	—	—
(2) Requiring operation . . . . .	2	—	—	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
(3) Other conditions . . . . .	33	36	36	26	14	21	12	—	—	—	—
(b) Throat:											
(1) Tonsils requiring observation . . . . .	138	128	128	58	53	52	27	1	1	—	—
(2) Requiring operation . . . . .	20	15	15	9	10	6	5	—	—	—	—
(c) Glands:											
(1) Requiring observation . . . . .	62	53	53	13	10	6	6	—	—	—	—
(2) Requiring operation . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II.—Systematic Examinations (Continued).

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		Second age group.		Third age group.		Fourth age group.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
8. Eyes—								
(a) External diseases:								
Blepharitis . . . . .	6	5	7	5	3	2	—	—
Conjunctivitis . . . . .	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Strabismus . . . . .	15	12	5	6	3	9	—	—
Other diseases . . . . .	4	4	1	2	2	1	—	—
(b) Visual acuity—								
6/6 . . . . .	—	—	352	291	353	368	1	37
6/9—6/12 . . . . .	1	1	33	18	27	16	—	1
6/18 and over . . . . .	—	1	13	12	16	22	—	5
Number with glasses . . . . .	—	—	13	5	17	18	—	3
Recommended for refraction . . . . .	1	1	23	30	32	31	—	3
9. Ears—								
(a) Diseases:								
Otorrhoea . . . . .	2	3	3	3	1	7	—	1
Other diseases . . . . .	12	23	17	13	5	12	—	1
(b) Defective hearing:								
Grade I. . . . .	1	—	1	—	3	5	—	—
Grade II. a . . . . .	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	—
Grade II. b . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grade III. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Speech—								
Defective articulation . . . . .	18	11	5	3	1	3	—	—
Stammering . . . . .	1	1	2	1	2	1	—	—
11. Mental and nervous condition—								
(a) Backward (due to irregular attendances, etc.),	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Dull (intrinsically) . . . . .	5	—	7	—	4	—	1	—
(c) Mentally defective (educable) . . . . .	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—
(d) Mentally defective (ineducable) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Highly nervous or unstable . . . . .	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
(f) Difficult in behaviour . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II.—Systematic Examinations (Continued).

Nature of Defect.	Entrants.		Second age group.		Third age group.		Fourth age group.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
12. Circulatory system—								
(a) Organic heart disease:								
(1) Congenital . . . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(2) Acquired . . . . .	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
(b) Functional conditions . . . . .	6	4	5	7	1	2	—	—
13. Lungs—								
Chronic bronchitis . . . . .	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
Suspected tuberculosis . . . . .	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—
Other diseases . . . . .	13	9	5	3	1	3	—	—
14. Deformities—								
(a) Congenital . . . . .	15	13	16	3	11	24	—	—
(b) Acquired (infantile paralysis) . . . . .	1	1	2	3	2	—	—	1
(c) Acquired (probable rickets) . . . . .	5	2	1	—	5	2	—	—
(d) Acquired (other causes) . . . . .	64	41	32	28	40	41	—	2
15. Infectious diseases . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Other diseases or defects . . . . .	23	24	38	18	22	13	1	4
17. Diphtheria Immunisations . . . . .	396	354	381	319	400	403	—	42
18. Vaccinations . . . . .	276	250	263	217	289	328	—	36
19. Parents present . . . . .	314	288	161	178	20	25	—	—
20. Refusals . . . . .			2 Boys and 9 Girls.					

TABLE III.—Systematic Examinations.

Classification.	Entrants.		Second age-group.		Third age-group.		Fourth age-group.		Total.	
	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined in this group.	No. of Children.	Percentage of the children examined at systematic medical examinations.
1. Children free from defects . . . .	182	23.4	255	35.2	406	48.5	27	57.4	870	36.5
2. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—										
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses or	1	0.1	30	4.1	41	4.9	3	6.4	75	3.1
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment . . . .	72	9.3	76	10.5	65	7.7	1	2.1	214	9.0
(c) Both (a) and (b) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	4	0.5	1	2.1	5	0.2
Totals . . . . .	73	9.4	106	14.6	110	13.1	5	10.6	294	12.3
3 Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in 2) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	422	54.3	303	41.8	231	27.6	13	27.7	969	40.6
4. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defects less remediable than defects specified in 2 or 3 distinguishing cases—										
(a) where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible . . . . .	97	12.5	48	6.6	72	8.6	2	4.3	219	9.2
(b) where improvement only is considered possible, e.g., without complete restoration of function . . . . .	3	0.4	13	1.8	18	2.2	—	—	34	1.4
Totals . . . . .	100	12.9	61	8.4	90	10.8	2	4.3	253	10.6
Total number of children examined,	777	100	725	100	837	100	47	100	2,386	100



**Nutrition.**—Of the 2,386 school children examined during the year, 127 or 5.3 per cent. were found to suffer from slight nutritional defect, and 1 or 0.04 per cent. from more marked nutritional defect.

**Attendance of Parents.**—A notice of the forthcoming medical inspection is sent to the parents of each child and they are invited to attend. Their attendance is very much in the child's interest, as it enables the doctor to ascertain precise details of past illnesses and family history. Should treatment of any condition be required, personal explanation is more satisfactory than any written notice and more likely to be effective. During the year parents have continued to co-operate in this way, especially in the more junior age groups.

It is unfortunately true, however, that on the whole we do not see the parents of the children who are most in need of attention. The careful mother of the well-cared for child attends, and has the satisfaction of learning that all is well. When a child's condition is less satisfactory it is very often found that lack of parental interest extends to school medical inspection and opportunity for discussion is not afforded.

Of 777 entrant infants examined, 602 were accompanied by parents, and of 1,609 other children examined, parents were present in 384 instances.

**Refusal of Medical Inspection.**—The number of refusals was again a negligible percentage of the number of children examined. There were, in all, 11 refusals, representing 0.46 per cent.

**Health Visitors' Inspections.**—The health visitors carry out inspections of heads and clothing, and where necessary refer cases to the school clinic for treatment. "Follow up" visits were also made to ensure that their suggestions and instructions were being acted upon.

Number of children inspected by health visitors .. .. .	6,454
Number of re-inspections and follow-up visits .. .. .	13,959
Number of homes visited .. .. .	111

**Treatment.**—During the year the Medical Officer of Health continued to be responsible for the treatment of school children, under the arrangement made with the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust and Dunfermline Town Council. The medical aspect of the work was undertaken by the medical members of the Health Department staff.

I take this opportunity of conveying to the members of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust staff engaged in this work my cordial thanks and appreciation for their help and co-operation.

### General Clinic.

	No. of Cases.	No. of Attendances.
Defective speech . . . . .	18	427
Ear, nose and throat . . . . .	448	978
Eye . . . . .	223	431
Orthopædic . . . . .	410	4,152
Other conditions . . . . .	3,019	5,953
Skin . . . . .	1,326	4,283
U.V.R. treatment . . . . .	79	1,695
Totals . . . . .	5,523	17,919

### Dental Clinic.

Dental inspections . . . . .	1,787
No. of cases . . . . .	2,761
No. of attendances . . . . .	4,632

**Specialist Clinics.**—(a) **Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.**—Ten specialist clinics were held during the year, at which 140 school children were seen by the Consultant.

(b) **Eye Clinic.**—Ophthalmic treatment of school children was carried out by the Consultant. The report of the year's work in this clinic is shown in the following table:—

Number of sessions . . . . .	33			
	No. of cases examined.		No. of cases re-examined.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Hypermetropia . . . . .	21	23	17	13
Hypermetropic astigmatism . . . . .	30	29	37	39
Myopia . . . . .	24	23	15	11
Myopic astigmatism . . . . .	8	10	14	23
Mixed astigmatism . . . . .	2	2	3	4
Emmetropia . . . . .	25	21	10	9
Totals . . . . .	110	108	96	99
Both Sexes . . . . .	218		195	
Frames fitted . . . . .	82 boys and 85 girls.			

(c) **Orthopaedic Clinic.**—Eleven specialist clinics were held during the year at which 216 school children were seen by the Consultant.

**Co-operation of Teachers.**—Headmasters and teachers continued to co-operate and proved very helpful in referring ailing children for examination. Their interest and assistance are invaluable and greatly facilitate the work of school medical inspection.

**Medical Examination of Mentally Defective Children.**—Fourteen mentally defective children were medically examined and special reports submitted to the Fife County Medical Officer.

### **PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.**

The arrangements made under the Port Sanitary Regulations (Scotland), 1933 and 1945, were satisfactory.

A total of 8 ships arrived at Rosyth from foreign ports and all were granted pratique.

## APPENDIX I.

Infant deaths classified according to age groups and causes of deaths.

Causes of Death.		Under 1 week.	1 week and under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified .. .. .	13	1	—	1	1	16
	Uncertified.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity .. .. .		3	—	—	—	—	3
Prematurity; broncho pneumonia .. ..		1	1	—	—	—	2
Prematurity; twin pregnancy .. .. .		1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis .. .. .		—	—	—	—	1	1
Pulmonary hyaline membrane .. .. .		4	—	—	—	—	4
Intra cranial hæmorrhage .. .. .		1	—	—	—	—	1
Vaccinia. Broncho pneumonia .. .. .		—	—	—	1	—	1
Kernicterus (Rhesus incompatibility) ..		1	—	—	—	—	1
Intra pulmonary hæmorrhage.. .. .		1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia and atelectasis .. .. .		1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals .. .. .		13	1	—	1	1	16

## APPENDIX II.

Cases of Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified from 1st January 1954 to 31st December 1954.

		Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health and accepted by him as suffering from the stated disease.										
		At Age—Years.										
		At all ages	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Cases removed to Hospital.	Cases not removed to Hospital.
Cerebro-spinal fever	M.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		2				2					2	
Chickenpox	M.	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	M.	5	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	4
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	M.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	3
	F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Measles	M.	14	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
	F.	16	2	6	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	15
Ophthalmia neonatorum	M.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia, influenzal	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
		3				3					3	
Pneumonia, lobar	M.	43	...	4	4	6	3	5	13	8	24	19
	F.	35	...	6	4	1	5	3	6	10	24	11
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	M.	13	3	5	1	1	...	...	2	1	13	...
	F.	13	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	13	...
Poliomyelitis	M.	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	F.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Puerperal fever	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		1							1		1	
Scarlet fever	M.	41	...	12	28	...	...	...	1	...	41	...
	F.	51	...	14	32	5	...	...	...	...	51	...
Para-typhoid B fever	M.	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	F.	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	...
Whooping cough	M.	35	4	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	34
	F.	35	...	11	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	35
		6				5			1		6	
TOTALS	M.	166	10	49	58	9	3	7	19	11	97	69
	F.	159	9	41	69	9	6	3	8	14	97	62

The figures in black denote Service cases and are included in the totals.



## APPENDIX III.

## PART I.—RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

1.—Number of cases formally notified or regarded as notified from 1st January 1954 to 31st December 1954.

	Age-Groups.									Totals.
	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards.	
Males .. .. .	—	1	1	4	7	5	2	4	1	25
Females .. .. .	—	—	1	10	10	3	2	—	—	26
Totals .. .. .	—	1	2	14	17	8	4	4	1	51

2.—Number of cases confirmed to be suffering from active respiratory tuberculosis during the year (excluding transfers in by another Authority).

	Age-Groups.									
	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards.	Totals.
Males .. . . .	—	1	1	4	5	5	2	3	1	22
Females .. . . .	—	—	1	9	8	2	2	—	—	22
Totals .. . . .	—	1	2	13	13	7	4	3	1	44

3.—Methods by which new patients were discovered to be suffering from respiratory tuberculosis during the year.

Symptom group examination (M.M.R. or other) .. .. .	28
Contact group examination (M.M.R. or other) .. .. .	9
Mass miniature radiography (general public including office and other staffs) .. ..	12
Routine Examination of special groups (M.M.R. or other).	
Nurse .. .. .	1
National Service recruits .. .. .	—
Emigrants .. .. .	1
Total .. .. .	51

4.—Number of new cases in Table 2 admitted to Hospital for tuberculosis treatment for the first time during the year.

	Under 15 years.	15 to under 45.	45 and over.	Totals.
Males .. .. .	1	7	1	9
Females .. .. .	—	3	—	3
Totals .. .. .	1	10	1	12

## HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS).

5.—Number of patients admitted to, discharged from or dying in Tuberculosis Hospitals, Sanatoria or wards in other Hospitals reserved for the treatment of the tuberculous

	In Hospital 1:1:54.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died in Hospital.	In Hospital 31:12:54.
Under 15 years—Male .. ..	5	1	4	—	2
Female .. ..	3	—	1	—	2
15-45 years—Male .. ..	13	19	17	1	14
Female .. ..	14	15	16	—	13
45 years and over—Male ..	7	2	3	—	6
Female .. ..	—	1	—	—	1
Totals .. .. .	42	38	41	1	38

6.—Number of patients dying from respiratory tuberculosis in Hospital accommodation other than that reserved for tuberculous patients ... .. 1

### WAITING LIST.

7.—Number on Waiting List for Admission to Hospital at 31st December (Respiratory Tuberculosis).

(The classification is that made at the time the patient's name is placed on the waiting list and in that used for radiological assessment.)

*Classification.		Months elapsing since name placed on W.L.							
		—1	—2	—6	—9	—12	—18	—24	24+
Males	I.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	II.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
	III.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	IV.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	I.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	II.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	III.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	IV.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		1	1	3	1	—	—	—	6

\* Classifications are:—

- I. One Zone involved.
- II. Two-Three Zones involved.
- III. More than Three Zones involved.
- IV. Primary or Primary Pleural Effusion.

## PART II.—NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

8.—Number of cases formally notified or regarded as notified as suffering from non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year.

	Age-Groups.									Totals.
	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards.	
Males .. . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Females .. . . .	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	6
Totals .. . . .	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	—	1	8

9.—Number of cases notified, or intimated, confirmed to be suffering from active non-respiratory tuberculosis during the year (excluding transfers in by another Authority).

		Age-Groups.									Totals
	Sex.	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards.	Totals
1. Abdominal	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
2. Superficial glands	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Genito- urinary organs	M	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Other organs	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals . . . . .		—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	5

## PART III.—ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.

10.—Number of persons who died from tuberculosis in the area during the year with the period elapsing between notification or intimation and death.

	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M	F	M	F
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death .. . . .	—	—	1	—
Notified less than 1 month before death .. . . .	2	—	—	—
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death .. . . .	—	—	—	—
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death .. . . .	1	—	—	—
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death .. . . .	—	—	—	—
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death .. . . .	—	—	—	—
Notified over 2 years before death .. . . .	1	—	—	—
Totals .. . . .	4	—	1	—

## PART IV.—THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

Return of number of persons resident in the area at 31st December 1954 who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis.

		Age-Groups.								Totals.
Under		1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	
1. Respiratory—Males . . . . .		—	1	18	33	41	33	27	13	166
Females . . . . .		—	—	12	48	57	19	6	6	149
2. Non-Respiratory—Males . . . . .		—	2	3	5	—	3	1	—	15
Females . . . . .		—	—	4	5	3	5	3	3	24







City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline

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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF THE BURGH

FOR THE YEAR

1954

BY

ALEXR. H. DUNCAN, M.R.SAN.I., M.INST.P.C., M.I.T.A.,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Cleansing.*

Sanitary Inspector's Office,  
35 Queen Anne Street,  
Dunfermline.

28th July 1955.

*To the Department of Health for Scotland,  
and the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors  
of the City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline*

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Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the general sanitary condition of the Burgh and of the work performed by the Sanitary and Cleansing Departments during the year 1954.

This report has been compiled in accordance with the terms of D.H.S. Circular No. 73/1954.

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### STATISTICS.

Area of Burgh in Acres . . . . .	7,674
Miles of Streets, etc. . . . .	61.38
Population (Census 1951) . . . . .	44,710
Population (estimated at end of year) . . . . .	45,100
Number of Inhabited Houses . . . . .	13,356
Gross Valuation . . . . .	£470,852
Net Rateable Value . . . . .	£415,437 10/-
Sum represented by 1d. Rate—Owner . . . . .	£1,725
Occupier . . . . .	1,716
	<hr/>
	£3,441

## GENERAL SANITATION.

### Water Supply :

A number of new water mains were laid during the year, comprising 310 lineal yards of 9 inch spun iron pipe in Foundry Street and Bruce Street, 1,122 lineal yards of 9 inch spun iron pipe from New Row to Woodmill Road, and 125 lineal yards of 3 inch spun iron pipe at Kingseathill.

The continued development in housing necessitated the provision of 150 lineal yards of 4 inch spun iron pipe at the Camdean Housing Site, Rosyth; 139 lineal yards of 6 inch spun iron pipe at McKane Place—a private development of some thirteen houses; while at the Aberdour Road Housing Site, 30 lineal yards of 6 inch spun iron pipe and 27 lineal yards of 4 inch spun iron pipe were laid at the second development and 46 lineal yards of 6 inch spun iron pipe and 196 lineal yards of 4 inch spun iron pipe were laid at the fourth development.

There were 153,141,000 gallons of water in storage at Glensherup Reservoir on 31st December 1954, while on the same date there were in storage at Craighluscar Reservoir 41,136,000 gallons of water, the total quantity in storage at that period being 194,277,000 gallons.

As both supplies are regularly chlorinated, the quality of the water supplied to the Burgh is satisfactory, while the quantity is adequate for both domestic and trade purposes.

The total average consumption per head per day was 53.93 gallons, being (a) 36.9 gallons for domestic purposes (unmetered) and (b) 17.03 gallons for trade purposes (metered).

No complaints were received regarding the inadequacy of the water supply, but five complaints were submitted relative to discoloration and scouring of the pipes in the areas concerned proved a suitable remedy.

### Drainage :

Sixty-two complaints were received during the year regarding choked and defective drains and the necessary remedial measures were quickly effected by owners on receipt of verbal and written intimations.

Three hundred and thirty-two smoke tests and 194 colour tests were applied to the drains of new and existing property.

The housing developments mentioned above resulted in the need for extensions to the sewerage system of the Burgh, whereby 50 lineal yards of 6 inch pipe and 150 yards of 9 inch pipe were laid at the Camdean Housing Site, Rosyth, and 215 lineal yards of 6 inch pipe at McKane Place. A further 138 lineal yards of 6 inch pipe were laid at the Aberdour Road Housing Site to serve a new community centre which is being erected at this area, while at the Bellycoman Scheme it was necessary to instal 80 lineal yards of 6 inch pipe, 85 lineal yards of 12 inch pipe, and 180 lineal yards of 15 inch pipe, to form a conduit for surface water which previously drained along a ditch in a field which has now been converted into a Children's playground.

As a result of adverse weather conditions, including flooding, the progress on the duplication of the Lyne Burn Sewer was retarded, particularly in connection with the construction of the storm water overflow manhole in Bothwell Street. The main part of this contract has now been completed and only certain junctions and overflow manholes of a smaller nature have now to be constructed to complete this job.

There is still some work, comprising the provision of land drainage and fencing reinstatements, to be done on the storm water relief sewer, the main part of which contract is now completed and in operation.

### **Sewage Purification and Disposal :**

The method of sewage disposal in operation within the Burgh, namely, by means of outfall sewers discharging into the Forth Estuary at two points, continues to operate without evidence of nuisance but, no doubt, with the advent of the Forth River Purification Board there will, in due course, be some development relative to the system presently employed in this Burgh.

### **Sanitary Conveniences :**

The number of dry closets, etc., in the Burgh is:—

Dry Closets . . . . .	14
Chemical Closets . . . . .	16
No sanitary accommodation . . . . .	2
Ashpits . . . . .	13

The incidence of water closets used in common is as shown in the following table:—

Common W.C's.	Ward I.	Ward II.	D'line	Ward III.		Ward IV.	Ward V.	Ward VI.	Ward VII.	Total.
				Kingseat	Townhill					
Families										
1 for 2	114	92	23	17	22	70	51	32	—	421
1 „ 3	69	41	7	5	13	27	10	34	—	206
1 „ 4	33	17	7	—	8	24	8	12	—	109
1 „ 5	2	8	—	—	1	8	3	—	—	22
1 „ 6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	218	158	37	22	44	130	72	78	—	759

There were 13 additional water closets provided during the year.

### Outside Water Supply :

As the result of the closure of unfit houses and the improvement of others, the incidence of houses not provided with an inside water supply is now as follows:—

Supply Outside Building.						Supply Inside Building.					
Wards.	1 for 1	1 for 2	1 for 3	1 for 4	Houses.	1 for 1	1 for 2	1 for 3	1 for 4	Houses.	Total.
I. ..	—	2	—	—	4	4	5	—	—	14	18
II. ..	1	1	—	1	7	1	1	—	—	3	10
III. ..	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	5	7
IV. ..	2	1	—	—	4	6	13	3	—	41	45
V. ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	7	8
VI. ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2
VII. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	5	5	—	1	19	14	24	3	—	71	90

### Lack of Cleanliness in Common Water Closets :

It was found necessary to serve eight notices on tenants calling upon them to keep common W.C.'s in a proper state of cleanliness.

The existence of 11 defects in water closets was intimated to the owners concerned and subsequent inspections served to show that the necessary repairs had been effected.

### Wash-House Byelaws :

Two notices were served upon owners intimating the existence of structural defects in wash-houses which, in due course, were remedied.

### Rivers Pollution :

There were no complaints received during the year regarding the pollution of waterways, and in an endeavour to maintain the



existing purity of these streams a system of regular inspection has been initiated, while it is now the practice to insist, where the sewage from isolated houses and farms require treatment, on the provision of a filter in addition to the septic tank.

### Offensive Trades :

The only offensive trades carried on within the Burgh are Tripe Dressing, Gut Scraping, and the Slaughtering of Cattle, all of which are situated within the Slaughterhouse, and no complaints were received regarding the conduct of any of these trades.

### Schools :

During the year all the schools in the Burgh were regularly inspected, and four written intimations were served relative to certain defects, including the repairing of the playgrounds at four schools, and most of these had been remedied at the end of the year.

In order to cater for the increased number of children resident in the new housing area at Aberdour Road Scheme it was necessary to provide additional school accommodation, and a commencement was made during the year with the new Pitcorthie School, an ultra modern building similar to those already functioning in other parts of the Burgh.

While great improvements have been effected on the school buildings in the Burgh in post-war years, it is still, unfortunately, true to say that a considerable amount of structural ameliorations require to be effected before we can feel at all satisfied or complacent regarding the hygienic condition of our educational institutions.

### Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948 :

The number and types of mechanical and non-mechanical factories in the Burgh are shown herewith:—

#### MECHANICAL.

Aerated Waters, Beer, and Whisky		Brought forward . . . . .	60
Bottling . . . . .	6	Coffin Furnishing . . . . .	1
Bacon Curing . . . . .	1	Dairy . . . . .	1
Bakeries . . . . .	14	Dressmaking . . . . .	5
Blacksmiths . . . . .	2	Electrical Generation . . . . .	1
Boot Repairing . . . . .	3	Embroidery . . . . .	4
Brick and Pipe Making . . . . .	1	Engineering . . . . .	11
Butchers . . . . .	25	Firewood Cutting . . . . .	2
Coachbuilders . . . . .	3	French Polishing . . . . .	1
Coach Painter . . . . .	1	Glazing . . . . .	2
Concrete Makers . . . . .	3	Golf Club Manufacturer . . . . .	1
Coppersmith and Brassfounder . . . . .	1	Gut Scraping . . . . .	1
Carry forward . . . . .	60	Carry forward . . . . .	90

Brought forward .. .. .	90	Brought forward .. .. .	147
Joiners .. .. .	13	Rubber Shoes and Allied Products ..	1
Laundries .. .. .	4	Sawmill .. .. .	1
Millers .. .. .	3	Sheet Metal Worker .. .. .	1
Motor Vehicle Repairers.. .. .	20	Tailoring .. .. .	4
Photographers .. .. .	4	Tile Slabbing .. .. .	1
Plumbers .. .. .	5	Toy Balloon Manufacturer .. .. .	1
Potato Crisp Manufacturer .. .. .	1	Upholsterers and Furniture Manufac-	
Preserved Meats .. .. .	1	turing .. .. .	3
Printers .. .. .	5	Watch and Clock Repairing .. .. .	4
Rag and Metal Sorting .. .. .	1	Weaving .. .. .	8
Carry forward .. .. .	147		171

## NON-MECHANICAL.

Cleaning and Grading of Hides .. ..	1	Brought forward .. .. .	10
Dressmaking .. .. .	2	Tailoring .. .. .	2
Photographer .. .. .	1	Tripe Dressing .. .. .	1
Plumbers .. .. .	5	Upholsterers .. .. .	4
Saddlery .. .. .	1	Watch and Clock Repairing .. .. .	2
Carry forward .. .. .	10		19

During the year 219 inspections were made to factories, and as a result of these inspections 24 written and 44 verbal intimations were issued.

The following tabulated statement was submitted to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, viz.:—

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

## i.—INSPECTIONS.

PREMISES	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(I.) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities,	19	23	—	—
(II.) Factories not included in (I) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. ..	171	279	23	—
(III.) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).. .. .	29	36	1	—
Total .. .. .	219	338	24	—

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Number of cases in which defects were found.

PARTICULARS	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness . . . . .	43	40	—	—	—
Overcrowding . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective . . . . .	5	5	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) . . . . .	4	4	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	55	49	—	—	—

**Houses Let in Lodgings :**

Forty-one visits of inspection were made to the premises in Chapel Street used as Houses Let in Lodgings, when it was found necessary to issue one written and four verbal intimations regarding certain unsatisfactory conditions therein.

**Lodging Houses :**

Thirty-two visits of inspection were made to the only remaining lodging house in the town, and eight verbal intimations were issued relative to minor defects.

The average number of men residing in the house was 70.

**Nuisances :**

Five hundred and five complaints were received during the year, of which nine were found to be unjustified.

A total of 534 nuisances were dealt with, in the course of which 246 written and 131 verbal intimations were given and 542 inspections were made. Subsequent visits were made to ascertain the progress of repairs, etc., and as a result 18 second and five final notices were sent.

The following table shows the number and variety of the nuisances dealt with during the year:—

Accumulations . . . . .	17	Dry rot . . . . .	4
Animals causing nuisance . . . . .	9	Flooding of areas . . . . .	24
Atmospheric pollution . . . . .	12	Food contamination . . . . .	11
Drains choked and defective . . . . .	62	Houses, damp . . . . .	66

Houses, dirty .. .. .	7	Shaking of mats .. .. .	1
Houses, ceilings defective .. .. .	13	Wash-houses defective .. .. .	2
Houses, chimneys defective .. .. .	11	Wash-houses, cleaning .. .. .	1
Houses, floors defective .. .. .	18	Waste and soil pipes defective .. .. .	4
Houses, roofs defective .. .. .	45	Water pipes burst .. .. .	6
Houses, general defects .. .. .	38	Water supply discoloured .. .. .	5
Offensive smells .. .. .	22	Water closets choked .. .. .	1
Premises, pest infested and verminous,	72	Water closets defective .. .. .	16
Rainwater fittings defective .. .. .	58	Water closets dirty .. .. .	5
Sewers defective .. .. .	4		

### Burial Grounds :

I am indebted to Mr. J. W. Gladstone, Cemetery Superintendent, for the following table, which shows the number of interments for each calendar month at the three burial grounds in the Burgh, viz.:—

	Dunfermline Cemetery.	Douglas Bank Cemetery.	Abbey Churchyard.
January .. .. .	55	8	—
February .. .. .	24	8	—
March .. .. .	38	7	1
April .. .. .	31	4	—
May .. .. .	37	5	—
June .. .. .	32	9	—
July .. .. .	34	9	—
August .. .. .	26	3	—
September .. .. .	36	4	—
October .. .. .	30	7	—
November .. .. .	31	5	—
December .. .. .	42	5	—
Totals .. .. .	416	74	1

### Tents, Vans, and Sheds :

There was only one caravan remaining in the Burgh at the end of the year and it has a water supply and suitable sanitary accommodation.

There were three visits from the “Shows” during the year, two at Rosyth Fairground, Aberlour Street, and one at St. Leonard’s Showground, Dunfermline.

All the caravans at these two sites were inspected and found to be in a clean condition, while the sanitary accommodation and water supply were satisfactory. Refuse and kitchen waste were regularly removed by the Cleansing Department.

On two occasions exception had to be taken to the camping on the outskirts of the town of two groups of tinkers, but after having been warned these tinkers moved on and, in one case, left the site in such a mess that it had to be cleaned up by the Cleansing Department.

## **Pest Infested Houses :**

Sixty-seven complaints were received regarding the existence of pests in houses, being an increase of 33 complaints over last year and, while the majority of these related to the common or garden pests, two complaints were in respect of bed bugs, which had not been seen in the Burgh for some considerable time. These and other pests were successfully eradicated.

## **Public Baths :**

As in former years, regular inspections were made of the Public Baths and District Institutes, all of which are efficiently administered and supervised by Mr. Robert Gardner, Engineer Superintendent, and his staff.

During the year five samples of water for bacteriological examination and four for chemical analysis were taken from the Swimming Pool, Carnegie Baths, and all were reported satisfactory.

Two samples of water, one for chemical analysis and one for bacteriological examination, were taken from each of the Paddling Pools at Rosyth Public Park, Townhill Recreation Park, and Pittencrieff Park, all being reported satisfactory.

## **The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

In compliance with request from the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, the following report was submitted, viz.:—

### **THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 (PART I.). RATS AND MICE.**

*Report for Year 1st January—31st December 1954.*

#### **I. Local Authority's Control Organisation for the Purposes of the Act.**

As previously reported, the Town Council had delegated its responsibilities in this matter to the Health Committee which, in turn, has placed the administration work on the Sanitary Department.

#### **II. General Directions or Decisions of the Local Authority as to the Work of the Control Organisation.**

The position here is the same, namely, a qualified Sanitary Inspector carries out the necessary surveys and then advises the occupier and/or the owner of the infested property regarding the measures, including rat proofing, which must be undertaken, not only to clear the infestation but also to prevent a recurrence of same.

#### **III. Measures taken for the Discovery and Control of Rats and Mice in the Local Authority's Area.**

The measures adopted include surveys and inspection of buildings, treatment of sewers, streams, refuse coups, etc.

#### **IV. Measures taken regarding properties specially liable to infestation in the Local Authority's Area.**

The measures taken are those employed in previous years, namely, the reminding of owners of factories, grain mills, food premises, etc., of their responsibilities and



duties, and, in addition, farmers, threshing mill owners and operators were advised relative to their obligations. In addition, special precautions and measures were taken relative to refuse coups and sewers belonging to the Town Council.

V. *Action (if any) taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951.*

None.

VI. *General.*

There was no serious infestation and no difficulties were encountered during the period under review.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY.				Total
	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling Houses	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricul. tural Properties	
1. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1954 as a result of notification or otherwise .. . . .	14	67	35	2	118
2. Number of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice ..	12	55	33	2	102
3. Number of above infested properties cleared to the satisfaction of the Local Authority:—					
(I.) As separate units .. . . .	12	54	32	—	98
(II.) In course of "block" operations carried out under Section 6(1) or under informal arrangements .. . . .	—	1	1	2	4
Total .. . . .	12	55	33	2	102
4. Number of notices served under Section 4:—					
(I.) Treatment .. . . .	—	—	—	—	—
(II.) Works .. . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. . . .	—	—	—	—	—
5. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4 .. . . .	—	—	—	—	—
6. Number of notices issued under Section 6(2) .. . . .	—	—	—	—	—
7. Number of ships treated .. . . .	Nil.				
8. Number of Rodent Control Certificates issued .. . . .	Nil.				

During the year the undernoted premises were dealt with and the following number of rats and mice destroyed:—

Abattoir .. . . .	1	Nursery .. . . .	1
Bakeries .. . . .	3	Parks and Open Spaces .. . . .	3
Coups .. . . .	2	Public Houses .. . . .	1
Cafe .. . . .	1	Railway Property .. . . .	1
Dwellingshouses .. . . .	67	Schools .. . . .	4
Factories .. . . .	4	Sewers .. . . .	3
Farms .. . . .	2	Shops .. . . .	10
Garages and Workshops .. . . .	3	Streams .. . . .	3
Hospital .. . . .	1	Yards .. . . .	5
Institutions .. . . .	6		

Total number of premises .. . . .	121
Number of rats trapped .. . . .	13
Number of rats poisoned .. . . .	646
Number of rats gassed .. . . .	10
Total number of rats destroyed .. . . .	669
Number of mice trapped .. . . .	27
Number of mice poisoned .. . . .	529
Total number of mice destroyed .. . . .	556
Total number of visits to premises .. . . .	902

## Atmospheric Pollution :

Twelve complaints were received during the year relative to the excessive emission of smoke from the chimneys of factories and other premises and, following observations, two written and 42 verbal intimations were issued.

Ninety-eight visits were made to premises ranging from greenhouses to factories, and from time to time routine smoke observations were taken of chimneys in areas where smoke emission is excessive.

During the year new automatic stokers of a more modern type were installed at the Carnegie Baths, resulting in a marked improvement while, in two other plants, preheaters have been installed in an effort to curtail the amount of smoke being emitted. The erection of the second of the two new chimneys at the Townhill Generating Station was completed early in the year, thereby effecting a much overdue improvement.

The findings of the Committee on Air Pollution or, as it is usually referred to, the Beaver Report, will be welcomed by all clear-thinking citizens of this country, and it is to be hoped that this report will neither be neglected nor emasculated but be acted upon with a sense of urgency. As it is said in the Report, "air pollution on the scale with which we are familiar in this country is a social and economic evil which should no longer be tolerated and needs to be combated with the same conviction and energy as were applied one hundred years ago in securing pure water."

There can be no gainsaying the fact that legislation on the lines contemplated by this report will considerably assist the action of most Local Authorities and their responsible officials, as meantime many of these are combating a modern nuisance with almost prehistoric statutory powers.

### Piggeries :

One of the two piggeries operating within the Burgh ceased operations during the year, but the remaining piggery is housed in

very modern and suitable premises and is managed in a very efficient and hygienic manner. Three visits of inspection were made to this piggery and two to the other, prior to the date of closure in the autumn.

### **Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 :**

Eight samples were taken during the year under the above Act and submitted to the Public Analyst with the following results:—

No. of Samples Taken.	Nature.	Conform.	Non-Conform.
1	New Lawn Fertiliser.	1	—
1	Fertiliser.	1	—
1	Bone Meal.	1	—
1	Sulphate of Potash.	1	—
1	Bone Meal.	1	—
1	Plantoids.	1	—
1	Poultry Biscuit Meal.	1	—
1	Hen Battery Pellets.	1	—

### **Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.**

The premises of one furniture manufacturer were registered during the year under the above Act and regular inspections revealed that the records required to be kept under The Rag Flock Regulations were in order.

Two samples, one of woollen felt and one of wadding, were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst, who reported that both conformed to the requirements of the Act.

### **Pet Animals Act, 1951.**

Four licences were granted during the year in respect of premises used for the keeping of pets, while seven visits of inspection were made to these premises and one verbal intimation issued.

### **Shops Act, 1950 :**

One hundred and fifty-three inspections were made under the above Act and 25 written and 24 verbal intimations were issued.

There was installed in three shops additional sanitary accommodation, and in four shops washing facilities were provided.

It was necessary to warn eight shopkeepers for failure to keep the necessary records relative to young persons, three for failure to observe a weekly half-holiday, and two for failure to provide shop assistants with a weekly half-holiday.

A warning was given to two shopkeepers for failure to provide soap, towels, and nail brushes in food shops, while one warning was given relative to inadequate heating.

A shopkeeper was advised relative to the dirty condition of the W.C. in the shop, while another was warned for failing to provide shop assistants with the proper intervals for meals.

The closing hours were generally well observed, but some trouble was experienced with "one day" sales which took place in various halls throughout the Burgh and which, apparently, were conducted without recognition of the closing hours and weekly half-holidays. A warning was sufficient to procure compliance with the provisions of the Shops Act.

### **Places of Public Entertainment :**

The cinemas, public halls, and dance halls in the Burgh were inspected and the sanitary accommodation was found to be clean and suitable and sufficient with one exception, a hall licensed for dancing. While this hall has been provided with extra urinal accommodation, there is still a need for extra sanitary accommodation for ladies.

A complaint was received during the year regarding the lack of towels and soap in a hall licensed for dancing, and an approach to the management resulted in the immediate installation of modern fittings for the automatic supply of these articles.

### **Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 :**

The following action was taken under the undernoted Sections of the above Act:—

#### *Section 115.*

Eight notices were served upon the occupiers of premises requesting them to arrange that the common W.C.'s be kept clean in weekly rotation.

#### *Section 117.*

Three hundred and thirty-six notices were issued to owners requesting them to whitewash or paint such structures as required by the Act.

#### *Section 164.*

Fifty-five notices were sent to owners or factors intimating the existence of defective rain water fittings at their properties.

### **Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952 :**

The above Act, which became operative on 30th September 1953, gave exemption whereby the prohibition of selling, exposing for sale



or letting of heating appliances without effective fireguards did not come into operation until the 1st day of October 1954.

Thirty-eight visits of inspection were made to premises from which gas, electric, and oil heaters are sold, and 111 appliances were tested, of which 45 were found to be ineffectively guarded as laid down in the Act. Forty of these were electric appliances and five were gas appliances.

Fourteen letters of warning were issued pointing out defects in the appliances and requesting that steps be taken to ensure that no such appliance was sold, let or exposed for sale.

### Infectious Diseases :

During the year investigations, reports, disinfections, and fumigations were carried out in connection with the following infectious diseases notifications, viz.:—

Scarlet Fever . . . . .	92
Tuberculosis (Removals) . . . . .	27
Tuberculosis (Deaths) . . . . .	4
Observed Diphtheria . . . . .	2
Acute Poliomyelitis . . . . .	3
Typhoid Fever . . . . .	4

The details of the work performed by the Sanitary Department in the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases are shown in Appendix II. of this Report.

## HOUSING.

The work as reported hereunder was performed under the various Acts relating to housing, viz.:—

### HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1928.

#### 1. Number of dwellinghouses inspected:—

(a) During the year . . . . .	330
(b) Since 1st January 1931 (including (a)) . . . . .	12,361

*Note:*—In addition, 582 houses were reinspected during the year.

#### 2. Number of dwellinghouses which, on inspection, were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation:—

(a) During the year . . . . .	106
(b) Since 1st January 1931 . . . . .	1,783

### BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1892.

3. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notice was given during the year under Section 246 requiring provision of a sufficient W.C. . . . .	Nil.
4. Number of dwellinghouses where requirements were complied with by owners during the year . . . . .	Nil.
5. Number of dwellinghouses where work was carried out by the Town Council during the year after failure of the owners to do so . . . . .	Nil.
6. Number of dwellinghouses for which water closets were provided during the year at instance of Town Council without notice under Section 246 . . . . .	20



## WATER (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1946.

7. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notice was given during the year under Section 54 of the Water (Scotland) Act, 1946, requiring provision of inside water supply and sink .. . . . . .	Nil.
8. Number of dwellinghouses in which requirements were complied with by owners during the year .. . . . . .	Nil.
9. Number of dwellinghouses in which work was carried out by the Town Council during the year after failure of owners to do so .. . . . . .	Nil.
10. Number of dwellinghouses in which inside water supply and sink were provided during the year at instance of Town Council without notice under Section 54 ..	1

## HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1950.

The Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, reproduces in consolidated form without amendment, the law contained in the former Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1925 to 1949, and in certain other enactments relating to housing in Scotland.

11. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served during the year under Section 7(1) .. . . . . .	Nil.
12. Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit for human habitation during the year following on notices under Section 7(1) .. . . . . .	Nil.
13. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which work was carried out during the year by the Town Council under Section 8(1) (2) .. . . . . .	Nil.
14. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which in terms of Section 10 a Demolition Order or Closing Order under Section 9(4) has been substituted during the year for a notice under Section 7(1) .. . . . . .	Nil.
15. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served during the year in terms of Section 9(1) .. . . . . .	26
16. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which following on notice under Section 9(1):—	
(a) Undertaking has been given during the year that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit ..	Nil.
(b) Undertaking has been given during the year that the house will be rendered fit .. . . . . .	Nil.
(c) Demolition Orders have been made during the year under Section 9(4) .. . . . . .	23
(d) Closing Orders have been made during the year under Section 9(4) and 11(1) .. . . . . .	3
17. Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit during the year following on undertaking under Section 9(2) .. . . . . .	Nil.
18. Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit for human habitation during the year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 .. . . . . .	Nil.
19. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders have in terms of Section 9(4) been determined by the Town Council during the year following upon houses having been rendered fit for human habitation .. . . . . .	Nil.
20. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which advances have been made during the year in terms of Section 75 towards cost of repairs and the amount so advanced (50% Grant in each case) .. . . . . .	16
21. The general character of defects found were:—	
(a) Insufficient sanitary accommodation and water supply.	
(b) Dampness, lack of damp-proof course, age of structure, lack of or insufficient sub-floor ventilation.	
(c) No through ventilation, lack of open spaces around buildings, and lack of paving and drainage of areas.	
(d) Defective roofing, grates, chimneys, plasterwork, flooring, windows, and walls.	
(e) Inadequate natural lighting	
(f) Lack of/or insufficient washing facilities and press accommodation.	
(g) Defective and insanitary drainage.	

Under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, 191 intimations were issued in respect of defects existing in dwellinghouses, and of these 66 referred to dampness, 11 to defective chimneys, 18 to defective floors, 13 to defective ceilings, 45 to defective roofs, and 38 to general defects.

Although not in any way pretentious, there can be no doubt regarding the value to the people concerned of this particular section of our duties, and this knowledge in itself is sufficient to sustain the efforts made to ameliorate the position of the not so well housed.

### **Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954.**

This Act, which extends to Scotland only, was passed on the 30th July 1954, and came into operation on the expiration of the period of one month thereafter. It is an Act to make further provision for the clearance and redevelopment of areas of unfit housing accommodation and for securing or promoting the reconditioning and maintenance of houses.

The Act also amends the enactments relating to housing and rent control and provides for increases in the rent of certain houses in respect of expenditure incurred in maintaining and reconditioning these houses. These increases, however, are disregarded for the purposes of valuation and rating increases.

#### **PART I.**

Under Part I. of the Act, which has been amplified by D.H.S. Circular No. 49/54, Local Authorities have been vested with certain powers and duties relative to clearance, redevelopment, and reconditioning of unfit houses. The proposals of the Local Authority have to be submitted to the Department of Health for Scotland before 31st August 1955, and the specified form requests the number of unfit houses and how these are to be dealt with, including the estimated number of new houses required to do so, and an indication of the housing programme during the next three years.

While these matters have been receiving attention, it is not the intention of the Town Council to carry out a general survey of the Burgh.

#### **PART II.**

A Memorandum, namely, D.H.S. Circular No. 50/1954, outlines the powers and duties imposed upon Local Authorities under Part II. of this Act, particularly those relative to the increase of rents of controlled houses, and states the conditions under which an owner may increase the rent of such houses and also the circumstances governing the issue of Certificates of Disrepair to tenants, which Certificates, it should be borne in mind, not only permits the tenant to withhold the rent increase, but also to cease payment of the increase

permitted under the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.

When the Local Authority considers that the house is either (1) not in good and tenantable repair, or (2) is in some other respect unfit for human habitation, they must grant a certificate in the prescribed form, and a copy of such certificate must also be served on the landlord. There is also provision for appeals against both the notice of increase and the Certificate of Disrepair.

The following return submitted to the Department of Health for Scotland shows the action taken under Part II, of the Act during 1954, viz.:—

(1) CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR ISSUED UNDER SECTION 18(1)  
OF 1954 ACT.

(a) Dwellinghouses which have been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under Part II, of the 1954 Act:—

Number of Applications for Certificates .. . . .	19
Number of Certificates Granted .. . . .	16
Number of Certificates Refused .. . . .	2
Number Withdrawn or Under Construction .. . . .	1
Number of Applications for Revocation of Certificates .. . . .	Nil.
Number of Applications Granted .. . . .	Nil.
Number of Applications Refused .. . . .	Nil.

(b) Dwellinghouses which have not been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act but in respect of which permitted increases of rent are recoverable under Section 2(1) (c) and (d) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1950:—

Number of Applications for Certificates .. . . .	1
Number of Certificates Granted .. . . .	1
Number of Certificates Refused .. . . .	Nil.
Number of Applications for Revocation of Certificates .. . . .	Nil.
Number of Applications Granted .. . . .	Nil.
Number of Applications Refused .. . . .	Nil.

### New Houses Completed :

During the year 12 traditional and 98 non-traditional houses were completed and occupied at the Aberdour Road (2nd and 3rd Developments) Housing Scheme, the 12 traditional houses being of 2-apartments and specially erected for persons coming under the aged persons group, while 61 non-traditional Space Saving "Miller" houses were completed at the Camdean Housing Scheme. Rosyth. Twenty traditional houses (including four houses of 2-apartments for persons coming under the Aged Persons Group) were erected on gap sites in Townhill and a further eight traditional houses, comprising four of 1-apartment and four of 2-apartment for single persons and aged persons respectively, were erected on gap sites at Blair Drive and Headwell Avenue. The Scottish Special Housing Association, Ltd., through the agency of private contractors, completed 112 houses at the Aberdour Road (Fourth Development) Housing Scheme, and these houses are built exclusively for miners. 50% of





*Scottish Special Housing Association, Ltd:*

Scheme.	Under Construction.	Not Commenced.	Total.
Aberdour Road (Miners) . . . . .	110	—	110
Aberdour Road (General Purposes) . .	—	52	52
Total . . . . .	110	52	162

**Number of Houses not yet Contracted for :**

Forty-two houses, comprising 1-, 2-, 3-, and 4-apartments, are to be erected on gap sites at Townhill, Beveridgewell, Beck Crescent, St. Leonard's, and Baldridgeburn, but at the end of the year the contracts for the erection of these had not been placed.

**Notices Requiring Admission :**

Thirteen notices in terms of Section 159 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, were served on occupiers of houses who refused admission to an Inspector, and these notices had the desired effect—subsequent admission being granted.

**Tenants' Housing Applications :**

The housing applications of 725 tenants were dealt with during the year, and of these 438 were new applications, while the remaining 314 were for reassessment on account of change of circumstances. One thousand and thirty-three housing applicants were interviewed during the year. Two hundred and thirty-nine houses were inspected regarding cleanliness, and of these 155 were Corporation houses and the remaining 84 were privately-owned houses. As a result of these inspections, 12 written notices were served and 97 verbal warnings were given. In order to ascertain if these notices and warnings had been complied with it was necessary to reinspect the houses concerned. The Hostel Block at Townhill was inspected on five occasions when conditions were found satisfactory.

**Rehousing of Families :****(1) OVERCROWDED.**

Two hundred and twenty-nine families living overcrowded (including 34 families having a member in ill-health, 36 families living in unfit houses, nine families having a tubercular member, and 30 families where overcrowding was abated through suitable exchanges being granted) were rehoused during the year, and of these 175 were rehoused into Corporation permanent houses while 54 mining families were accommodated in the S.S.H.A. Houses for Miners at the Aberdour Road, Woodmill and St. Leonard's Schemes.



**(2) LIVING IN UNFIT HOUSES.**

Forty-nine families living in unfit houses (including 36 families living overcrowded as mentioned above) were rehoused, 38 into Corporation permanent property, four mining families into the Aberdour Road and Woodmill Schemes for Miners, and seven into Corporation old property.

**(3) LIVING IN LODGINGS.**

One hundred and twenty families living in lodgings (including nine families having a tubercular member) were rehoused, and of these 80 were housed in Corporation temporary houses, 13 into permanent houses, 12 into Corporation old property, and 15 mining families in the S.S.H.A. Houses for Miners at the Aberdour Road and St. Leonard's Schemes.

**(4) WITH ILLNESS.**

Thirty-seven families having a member in ill-health (including 34 families living overcrowded as mentioned above) were rehoused, and of these 30 were rehoused in Corporation property, while the remaining seven were rehoused in the S.S.H.A. Houses for Miners at the Aberdour Road, St. Leonard's, and Woodmill Schemes.

**(5) TRANSFERS.**

Fifty-three transfers were granted during the year, of which 36 were granted to families living in temporary prefabricated houses to permanent houses, and the remaining 17 to Corporation tenants already residing in permanent houses. In addition to the above, 52 mining families residing outwith the Burgh were housed in the S.S.H.A. Houses for Miners at Aberdour Road, Woodmill, and St. Leonard's Schemes.

**(6) EXCHANGES.**

During the year 116 exchanges were granted, 90 of these being granted to Corporation tenants, 19 to tenants of privately-owned houses into Corporation houses, and seven to tenants residing outwith the Burgh. As a result of these exchanges being granted, 30 cases of overcrowding were abated, and two families having a tubercular member were suitably rehoused.

**(7) FAMILIES RECEIVING SPECIAL PRIORITY.**

Thirty-eight families receiving special priority were also rehoused and, of these, 18 were Admiralty Special Priority Applicants, the remaining 10 families consisting of Town Council Special Priority Applicants.

**(8) AGED PERSONS GROUP.**

Twenty families coming under the Aged Persons Group (including five families living in unfit houses of which two were

overcrowded and one family for health reasons) were rehoused in 2-apartment houses in the Aberdour Road Scheme, Townhill and Headwell Gap Sites.

#### (9) HOUSES FOR SINGLE PERSONS.

Four single persons, qualifying for single persons houses, were rehoused in 1-apartment houses erected on a gap site at the Headwell Scheme.

#### (10) REQUISITIONED PROPERTY.

The two remaining families living in requisitioned houses were rehoused during the year, one of these houses being closed while the other was returned to the owner.

#### (11) HOUSING APPLICATIONS.

At the end of the year there were 3,396 applicants for housing accommodation comprising the following groups, viz.:—

Tenants known to be living overcrowded .. . . .	977
Families living as sub-tenants .. . . .	1,481
Single female persons who qualify for consideration for 1-apartment houses .. . . .	140
Applicants working in the Burgh with families living outwith the Burgh .. . . .	252
Aged persons who qualify for consideration for 2-apartment houses, Applications from tenants without points under the present letting scheme .. . . .	276
Applications from tenants with points but not overcrowded .. . . .	176
Applications from tenants with points but not overcrowded .. . . .	94

The overcrowded standard is based on the recommendation of D.H.S. Circular No. 149/44, dated 19th October 1944.

### Overcrowding :

	Houses.	Persons.
A. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority and the number of persons concerned from the date of Housing Survey, 1935, to end of 1954.	2,406	13,294
	Apts.	Private.
B. (a) Number of houses of each size ( <i>i.e.</i> , 1-apartment, 2-apartments, etc.) in which overcrowding has been relieved during the same period as a result of action taken by the Local Authority distinguishing between (1) privately-owned houses, and (2) Local Authority houses.	1 .. . . .	421
	2 .. . . .	1,144
	3 .. . . .	218
	4 .. . . .	82
		1,865
(b) Total number of overcrowded families included in (1) and (2) who have been re-housed in privately-owned houses.	156 (of which 155 came from privately-owned houses and one from a Corporation house).	576
C. Number of known cases in which dwelling-houses in respect of which the Local Authority have relieved overcrowding have again become overcrowded.	101 (of which 88 were privately-owned and 13 were Corporation houses).	

D. Are steps being taken to secure that the re-housing of families living under the worst conditions is provided for first as regards overcrowding or otherwise living under unsatisfactory conditions?

Yes—by means of "Points" Scheme.

If so, give details of system under which families are selected for occupation of new or vacated Local Authority houses.

1. Number in family and size of house.
2. Sex separation.
3. T.B. or other illness.
4. Structural condition of house.
5. Priority given to disabled ex-Servicemen.
6. Waiting time—1 Point for every 5 years on housing list.
7. Expectant mother receives an additional 2 Points.

E. Any observations with regard to general position of overcrowding in the Burgh.

At the end of the year there were 379 houses (939 houses based on D.H.S. Circular 149/44) known to be overcrowded by the occupier and his family.

Of the 977 houses mentioned above, 38 refer to overcrowded prefabricated temporary houses.

The following tables show the known cases of overcrowding existing at 31st December 1954, in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950:—

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1 .. .. .	12	33	12	3	3	63
2 .. .. .	22	44	11	2	—	79
3 .. .. .	11	53	19	3	—	86
4 .. .. .	18	17	2	1	—	38
5 .. .. .	13	18	4	2	—	37
6 .. .. .	4	18	14	5	2	43
7 .. .. .	—	7	5	19	2	33
Totals .. .	80	190	67	35	7	379

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
Dunfermline.. .	76	136	27	4	1	244
Rosyth .. .	—	7	5	20	1	33
Townhill.. .	3	21	—	—	—	24
Kingseat.. .	—	7	—	—	—	7
Corporation.. .	1	19	35	11	5	71
Totals .. .	80	190	67	35	7	379

Number of houses known to be overcrowded in terms of D.H.S. Circular 1949/44.

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1 .. .. .	18	138	31	2	2	191
2 .. .. .	35	86	51	1	2	175
3 .. .. .	15	109	41	4	—	169
4 .. .. .	29	86	26	2	—	143
5 .. .. .	19	49	31	1	1	101
6 .. .. .	6	37	32	8	2	85
7 .. .. .	—	4	35	22	4	65
Totals .. .	122	519	247	40	11	939

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
Dunfermline.. . .	113	434	157	3	—	707
Rosyth .. . .	—	4	35	22	5	66
Townhill.. . .	3	43	5	5	—	51
Kingscat.. . .	4	12	1	—	—	17
Corporation.. . .	2	26	49	15	6	98
Totals .. . .	122	519	247	40	11	939

In addition to the 977 houses mentioned above, there were 38 temporary houses overcrowded at the end of the year.

### New Houses :

The undernoted table gives the number of houses erected and converted since the coming into operation of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1919, by (a) Town Council and (b) Private Enterprise, showing the number of rooms exclusive of scullery and bathroom, viz.:—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1919-48.. . .	6	204	1,964	1,880	407	4,461
1949 .. . .	—	—	19	227	20	266
1950 .. . .	—	—	—	182	24	206
1951 .. . .	—	—	12	96	16	124
1952 .. . .	—	—	109	128	27	264
1953 .. . .	—	16	168	144	16	344
1954 .. . .	4	28	203	158	66	459
Totals .. . .	10	248	2,475	2,815	576	6,124

The Town Council is the owner of 3,466 houses, and of these 116 are non-subsidy houses, 200 are 3-apartment temporary (pre-fabricated) houses, and 50 aluminium (permanent) houses, the remainder, namely, 3,100, being subsidised under the various Housing Acts. In addition, the Town Council owns 67 old houses which were built prior to the coming into operation of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1919.

The 452 houses situated at the St. Leonard's, Woodmill, and Aberdour Road Housing Schemes, belonging to the Scottish Special Housing Association, Ltd., and let exclusively to Miners, and also three houses at Seggsburn belonging to the Forth Road Bridge Joint Board, are factored by the Town Council through the agency of the Housing Manager.

### Houses Represented :

There were 26 houses represented in terms of Section 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, and the Town Council ultimately made Demolition Orders in respect of 23 of these houses and Closing Orders in respect of the remaining three houses.

Nineteen unfit houses, which had already been dealt with by the Town Council under Section 9(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, were still in use at the end of the year, and of these houses Demolition Orders were made in respect of 18 and Closing Orders in respect of the remaining one.

The following tables show the size and situation of the houses represented:—

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1 .. .. .	3	1	—	—	—	4
2 .. .. .	1	—	5	—	—	6
3 .. .. .	—	—	4	—	—	4
4 .. .. .	2	3	1	—	—	6
5 .. .. .	2	3	1	—	—	6
6 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. .	8	7	11	—	—	26

  

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
Dunfermline.. .	8	3	11	—	—	22
Townhill.. .	—	4	—	—	—	4
Kingseat.. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rosyth .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pattiesmuir .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. .	8	7	11	—	—	26

### Houses Listed :

The undernoted tables show the size and situation of the known unfit houses at 31st December 1954, viz.:—

Ward.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1 .. .. .	53	174	26	4	1	258
2 .. .. .	44	80	29	4	1	158
3 .. .. .	29	79	8	—	—	116
4 .. .. .	61	93	31	7	—	192
5 .. .. .	21	40	13	4	2	80
6 .. .. .	4	6	4	—	—	14
7 .. .. .	1	20	2	—	—	23
Totals .. .	213	492	113	19	4	841

  

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
Dunfermline.. .	195	399	107	19	4	724
Townhill.. .	12	34	—	—	—	46
Kingsseat.. .	5	39	4	—	—	48
Pattiesmuir .. .	1	7	1	—	—	9
Rosyth .. .	—	13	1	—	—	14
Totals .. .	213	492	113	19	4	841



### Unfit Houses :

Sixty-nine houses were closed either after representation in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950, or by arrangement with the owner, as a result of which the position relative to houses actually closed at 31st December 1954 is shown hereunder:—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts.	5 Apts. and over.	Totals.
1926-38 .. .. .	197	399	75	31	10	712
1939 .. .. .	16	34	3	—	1	54
1940 .. .. .	2	9	1	—	—	12
1941 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942 .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	1
1943 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944 .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	1
1945 .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	1
1946 .. .. .	3	3	—	2	—	8
1947 .. .. .	1	2	—	—	—	3
1948 .. .. .	5	16	5	—	—	26
1949 .. .. .	6	15	8	1	—	30
1950 .. .. .	—	1	1	2	—	4
1951 .. .. .	16	29	5	3	—	53
1952 .. .. .	11	41	6	1	1	60
1953 .. .. .	21	43	8	5	1	78
1954 .. .. .	8	49	6	1	5	69
Totals .. .. .	286	644	118	46	18	1,112

### FOOD SUPPLY.

#### Milk :

Number of dairies on register .. .. .	12
Number of retail purveyors of milk .. .. .	15
Number of producers and wholesale dealers who do not sell milk by retail .. .. .	5
Approximate number of cows in registered premises .. .. .	354
Number of dairies exempted from registration .. .. .	Nil.
Number of inspections .. .. .	52

There was a case of upgrading during the year when a former non-designated herd became Tuberculin Tested. A producer opened another Tuberculin Tested dairy and also closed his existing one during the year, while a dairy which was closed some time ago was re-opened with a Tuberculin herd by a new owner who, at the end of the year, had commenced to provide a new byre out of premises formerly used as a stable.

The changes mentioned above have resulted in the following number of producers' licences being in force at the end of the year:—

Certified .. .. .	2
Tuberculin Tested .. .. .	9

It has still to be reported that one non-designated producer remains and the milk from this dairy, conform to the requirements

of the Specified Areas Scheme, has to be treated at the local Creamery.

There were 52 visits of inspection made to the dairies in the Burgh to ascertain to what extent attention was being given to the requirements of the various regulations governing the production of milk. It was necessary in certain cases to advise these producers relative to the undernoted unhygienic conditions, viz.:—

- (1) Dirty condition of cows, premises, and utensils.
- (2) Cleansing and lime-washing of byres and milk stores.
- (3) Methods of cleansing and storing utensils.
- (4) The use of uncovered milk pails and non-use of strip cup.
- (5) Unhygienic condition of dungsteads.
- (6) Non-wearing of overalls by milkers.
- (7) Defective condition of premises.

The regular inspection of the local Creamery was maintained, some 27 visits being paid during the year, and it is of interest to report that the improvements mentioned last year have now been satisfactorily completed.

#### **The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934 :**

As the result of the examination of milk lorries bringing consignments of milk to Grantsbank Creamery, it was found that a number of cans were neither sealed nor locked as required by Article 13 of the above Order. The matter was taken up with the sanitary authorities of the respective areas from which the milk was consigned and an improvement noted.

#### **The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Act, 1949 :**

There have been no untoward repercussions as a result of the operation within the Burgh of a Specified Area in terms of the above Act, and so far as can be ascertained one beneficial effect was the expediting of a certain measure of upgrading.

#### **The Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951.**

The following licences were in force at the end of the year:—

Special Designation.	Capacity.	Type.	Number.
Tuberculin Tested.	Producer.	Principal.	9
Tuberculin Tested.	Dealer.	Supplementary.	1
Pasteurised.	Producer.	Principal.	1
Pasteurised.	Dealer.	—	1
Certified.	Producer.	Principal.	2

A new dairy with a Tuberculin herd was opened during the year, while a former non-designated herd was upgraded to Tuberculin Tested and, as in former years, the local Co-operative Society continued to produce and retail Pasteurised Milk.

One hundred and ninety-eight samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and, of these, 12 failed to comply but, as a result of further sampling, it was discovered that subsequent samples conformed.

### **Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1932 :**

The usual action was taken to ascertain if the terms of the above Regulations were being observed and there was no evidence of failure to do so.

### **Public Health (Condensed Milk) (Scotland) Regulations, 1931 to 1953 :**

Three samples of Condensed Machine Skimmed Sweetened Milk, one of Condensed Full Cream Milk Sweetened, and one of Condensed Full Cream Milk Unsweetened were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, who reported that all were genuine, while labelling also conformed to the Regulations.

### **Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations (Scotland) 1931 :**

Two samples of Dried Milk were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst, who reported that both conformed to the Regulations.

### **Tuberculous Milk—Biological Examination :**

Twelve samples of milk—seven Tuberculin Tested, two Sweet Milk, two Certified, and one Pasteurised—were taken and submitted to the Bacteriologist for biological examination to determine the presence or absence of Tubercle Bacilli, and all samples gave a negative reaction.

### **Cleanliness of Milk and Other Bottles :**

Sixteen bottles, comprising nine milk, six aerated water, and one beer, were submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination, and of these two, one milk and one aerated water, were reported unsatisfactory. The necessary remedial action was taken by the dealers concerned and subsequent bottles were reported satisfactory.

### **Public Health (Preservatives, Etc., in Food) (Scotland) Regulations, 1925 to 1953 :**

Thirty-two formal samples, comprising 19 of mince and 13 of sausages, were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, who reported that all were genuine.

### Labelling of Food Orders :

During the inspection of shops and similar premises the requirements of these Orders were kept in mind but no contravention was observed.

### Merchandise Marks Act, 1926 :

It was found necessary to issue 16 intimations to shopkeepers for failure to mark imported foodstuffs with the required indication of the country of origin.

A number of these intimations related to the failure to mark imported butter. When butter was de-rationed during the year the shops soon became filled with butter and margarine imported from many countries, and a check was made on food shops to ensure that the requirements of the above Act were known, while prepacked butter and margarine packets were also inspected, but generally it was found that manufacturers had taken care to comply with the Act.

### Unsound Food :

During the year 5 tons 6 cwts. 3 qrs. 7 lbs. 15 ozs. of tinned foodstuffs and 4 cwts. 3 qrs. 6 lbs. 7 ozs. of other foodstuffs were dealt with under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

### Slaughterhouse :

Despite the unsuitable nature of the actual structure, the Corporation Slaughterhouse continues to be satisfactorily supervised by the Superintendent, Mr. L. P. Russell, from whom I have obtained the following data concerning the number and type of animals slaughtered and condemned during the year, viz.:—

Stock	Slaught- ered.	Wholly Con- demned	Partly Con- demned	Meat lbs.	CONDEMNATIONS			
					Offals lbs.	Livers No.	Part Livers No.	Plucks No.
Cattle .. ..	4,728	43	13	23,571	25,159	2,191	679	—
Sheep .. ..	21,700	26	3	831	2,967	1,031	—	373
Pigs .. ..	2,938	28	—	1,983	391	—	—	42
Calves .. ..	994	3	—	254	113	—	—	15

During the year 12 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

### Bakehouses :

There were six written and 25 verbal intimations issued as a result of the 76 visits of inspection made to the bakehouses in the Burgh.



The bakehouses generally, with two exceptions, were well maintained throughout the year, the two exceptions being two small bakehouses, the conditions of which leave much to be desired. In one of these, however, a new concrete floor was laid to replace the old brick one which, due to wear and tear with a resultant uneven surface, was well nigh impossible to keep clean. Regular inspections are carried out in these two bakehouses as this seems to be the only method by which the premises can be kept up to a reasonable standard of hygiene.

Three of the larger bakehouses were completely repainted during the year, the management of one having departed from the usual white or cream colour schemes by the introduction of azure blue and light buff which, with its very pleasing effect, will, it is hoped, have a good psychological effect upon the bakers and other workers.

The improvement in the condition of the bakehouses in the Burgh mentioned in last year's report has been well maintained during the period under review, but it is felt that there must be no relaxation of our efforts to ensure that baking is carried out in as clean and hygienically a manner as possible. It is gratifying to report that less prodding is being required on our part and that the managements of our bakehouses are, on the whole, co-operating with us in order to maintain a very high standard in relation to their premises and their products.

### **Premises for Preparation and Sale of Foodstuffs :**

Those premises such as cafes, tea-rooms, hotels, restaurants, etc., in which food is prepared for sale, were inspected, a total of 81 visits being made, as a result of which it was necessary to issue one written and seven verbal intimations to occupiers regarding certain unsatisfactory conditions obtaining therein, but most of these were of a very minor nature, and it is pleasing to record that generally these places are very well kept.

The licensed premises were once again regularly inspected, incurring 35 visits, and in only one case was it found necessary to complain of the condition of the sanitary accommodation, while in some instances the methods of washing glasses and other utensils were not all that might be desired, in view of which it is hoped that the new Hygiene Regulations may, to some extent, assist in the enforcing of some effective and uniform cleansing and sterilising technique.

One written and four verbal intimations were issued as a result of 26 visits of inspection paid to butchery premises, and these warnings all related to the lack of cleanliness in the back shop, a situation, it was at one time anticipated, that would have been



effectively controlled by the long awaited and, it would appear, now somewhat emasculated food regulations.

In two food producing factories, the management had to be reprimanded for the unhygienic condition of the sanitary accommodation used by the workers, and the remedial action necessary to abate the unsatisfactory state of affairs was soon effected.

There were 11 complaints relative to the unhygienic condition or unsoundness of foodstuffs, of which two were in respect of the poor quality of milk which, when tested, was found to be deficient in fat but well above the standard for solids, not fat, and further investigation showed that, owing to staff changes at the processing and bottling premises, the overnight milk had not been properly mixed before passing to the filling machines, as a result of which some of the bottles contained milk with a high fat content, while others, of course, had a low fat content, an occurrence which, fortunately, is extremely rare.

Another of these complaints was received early in the year from a householder who took exception to the quality of meat purchased from a local butcher's shop, and this condition was found on examination to be due to "bone taint" which, because of the fact that the meat was sold before it was properly defrosted, was not evident to the butcher at the time of sale.

Still another of these complaints concerned a small loaf of bread from which was protruding what purported to be a piece of cardboard but, on enquiry at the bakehouse involved, it was found that the ceiling of the steamer was in disrepair and a piece of board from same had dropped into the bread when inserted for processing. The firm arranged with alacrity to effect the necessary repairs to this ceiling.

A tin of beans was involved in a further one of these complaints, the actual contents of this tin being found in a decomposed condition, and an examination of the whole stock of beans in this shop revealed that all were similarly affected, as a result of which discovery the whole consignment was destroyed.

It was also necessary to deal with a tin of jam in a similar manner because of its unsound condition, while another complaint referred to a package of margarine which the complainer alleged showed signs of having been eaten at the corner by rats, but on investigation it was discovered that the marks had been caused by the breaking open of the wooden container.

There are still four complaints to account for and the first concerned a bar of chocolate within which a piece of glass was found, and as this commodity had been manufactured in another town, the matter was referred to the sanitary authority concerned, but it was not found possible to account for the presence of the glass.

The second of these was in respect of the dirty condition of a baker's van and the salesman, who, when approached, soon remedied the matter.

The third referred to chipped condition of a milk bottle into which small pieces of glass had fallen and were discovered by a careful housewife. It is disconcerting to learn of the frequency with which this occurs, and it would appear as if the only solution to what is a dangerous problem is the exercise of a more detailed and careful examination of the bottles before and after filling.

The last complaint related to a mince pie which was found to be rather dirty in appearance and investigation at the bakery concerned revealed that a careless ovenman had pierced the side of the pie with his peel to which the brown crust adhered and some of this eventually found its way into the middle of the pie, a contingency which careful examination at the bakery would have detected prior to sale of the article.

The complaints described above give some idea of the conditions which may arise from time to time to prevent which Sanitary Inspectors all over the country are devoting time and energy, and it should therefore be obvious that there is a need for these long awaited food regulations which have not yet materialised, but it is hoped that this necessary piece of legislation will reach the Statute Book in the near future.

### **The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.**

Ninety-three formal samples were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis in accordance with the requirements of the above Act. The following table shows the variety of these samples which were all reported genuine:—

No. of Samples Taken.	Nature.	Genuine.	Non-Genuine.
1	Brandy.	1	—
4	Fish Cakes.	4	—
2	Gin.	2	—
27	Ice Cream.	27	—
13	Milk.	13	—
19	Mince.	19	—
1	Rum.	1	—
13	Sausages.	13	—
13	Whisky.	13	—
<hr/> 93		<hr/> 93	<hr/> —

One hundred and thirty-one informal or test samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst. The following table shows the variety of these samples and the results of the analyses:—

No. of Samples Taken.	Nature.	Genuine.	Non-Genuine.
8	Aerated Waters.	8	—
1	Almond Oil.	1	—
3	Bacon.	3	—
4	Beef Suet.	4	—
1	Borax.	1	—
6	Butter.	6	—
2	Castor Oil.	2	—
1	Catarrh Syrup.	1	—
4	Coffee.	4	—
1	Confectionery.	1	—
5	Condensed Milk.	5	—
1	Cream.	1	—
2	Dried Milk.	2	—
5	Fish Cakes.	4	1
6	Fish Paste.	6	—
1	Gregory's Powder.	1	—
7	Ice Cream.	7	—
14	Jam and Jelly.	14	—
12	Margarine.	12	—
7	Meat Paste.	7	—
1	Mercury Ointment.	1	—
4	Milk.	2	2
1	Milk of Magnesia Tablets.	1	—
1	Mincemeat.	1	—
5	Mustard.	5	—
3	Pickles.	3	—
1	Pineapples.	1	—
12	Saccharin Tablets.	12	—
1	Salad Cream.	1	—
1	Salami.	1	—
1	Salicylic Acid Ointment.	1	—
2	Sauce.	2	—
2	Soup.	2	—
1	Syrup of Figs.	1	—
2	Vinegar.	2	—
1	Whisky.	1	—
1	Zinc Ointment.	1	—
<hr/> 131		<hr/> 128	<hr/> 3

The deficient sample of Fish Cakes was followed by a formal sample which was reported genuine.

One of the non-genuine milk samples was also followed by a formal sample and this was reported satisfactory. The other non-genuine milk sample was taken on request from a dealer and follow-up samples proved satisfactory.

The foregoing list included samples taken under the following Orders:—

#### **The Food Standards (Soft Drinks) (Amendment) Order, 1954 :**

Eight test samples were taken and all were reported genuine.

**The Food Standards (Suet) Order, 1952 :**

Four test samples taken and all reported to conform.

**The Food Standards (Liquid Coffee Essences) Order, 1945 :**

Four test samples taken and all reported genuine.

**Code of Practice—Use of Word “Butter” in the Description of Confectionery.**

One test sample taken and reported to be within the limits prescribed in the above Code of Practice.

**The Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951 :**

One test sample taken and reported to conform.

**The Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order, 1950 :**

Five test samples were taken and one was reported to be deficient in fish by 6.5%, but a formal sample taken later was reported genuine. Three other formal samples were also reported genuine.

**The Food Standards (Fish Paste) (Amendment) Order, 1951 :**

Six test samples were taken and all reported genuine.

**The Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953 :**

Fifteen test samples were taken and all reported to conform.

**The Food Standards (Margarine) Order, 1954 :**

Twelve test samples were taken and all reported genuine.

**The Food Standards (Meat Paste) (Amendment) Order, 1951.**

Seven test samples were taken and all reported to conform.

**The Food Standards (Mustard) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1948 :**

Five test samples were taken and all reported genuine.

**The Food Standards (Saccharin Tablets) Order, 1953 :**

Twelve test samples were taken and all reported genuine.

**The Food Standards (Salad Cream and Mayonnaise) Order, 1945 :**

One test sample was taken and reported to conform.

**Code of Practice—Cream Soups :**

Two test samples were taken and both found to be genuine.

**The Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948 :**

Registrations were granted during the year relative to three premises and three vehicles, while registrations were cancelled in







trade a few months before, and assistance was readily given them in an endeavour to improve this matter. The first follow-up sample showed a great improvement with a bacterial count of 200, while two further samples taken were reported to have counts of less than 100 and nil respectively. This clearly shows what can be achieved if the proper procedure is carried out with care and attention.

### Chemical :

Twenty-seven formal and seven informal samples were submitted for chemical analysis, and all were reported to conform to the requirements of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953.

The fat content of these samples ranged from 5.12% to 11.55%, the average of the 34 samples being 7.52%, while the average non-fatty solids was 9.03% and sugar 13.05%.

	Less									Over
% Fat. than 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10
Number of Samples, —	—	—	—	—	7	6	11	4	1	5

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

As in former years the Cleansing Department carried out its multifarious duties with some measure of success, as some nine complaints were submitted during the period under review, four concerning salvage and five cleansing, of which one related to weeding, two to refuse removal, one to litter, and the other to dust emission, but all were satisfactorily resolved.

### Street Cleansing :

The usual method of street cleansing continued throughout the year and 1,139 tons of material were removed from the streets of the Burgh, but, unfortunately, this aspect of the work is still considerably and detrimentally affected by the activities of the litter lout. It is pleasing to report that a commencement was made with the erection of the Litter Baskets, the use of which, it is hoped, will afford an opportunity for the majority of the citizens to practice good citizenship and, incidentally, assist in improving the amenity of the Burgh.

The gully emptier was in more or less continuous use and 3,612 gullies were emptied, resulting in the removal therefrom of 236 tons of sludge and grit.

There were 320 tons of snow removed during the winter of this year and the cost of this snow removal, including salt, external haulage, etc., was £727, 12s. 6d.

## Refuse Collection :

The collection of refuse was performed as in previous years and the daily yield was 31 tons 10.52 cwt.

As one of the 5-ton Austin lorries was now obsolete, it was agreed to replace this vehicle by the acquisition of another 5-ton Austin lorry, which is used for normal haulage work.

The repair section of the Cleansing Department has again operated with efficiency and satisfaction to all the other Corporation Departments concerned.

## Refuse Disposal :

The refuse coups at Brucehaven Farm and Crossford were satisfactorily completed during the year, at the end of which there were three coups in actual operation.

The amount of refuse disposed of and the quantity of boiler ashes and soil used for top dressing on the coups in use during the year ending 15th May 1954, are shown in the table hereunder, viz.:—

Coups.	House Refuse. Tons.	Sweep- ings. Tons.	Shop Refuse. Tons.	Man- ure. Tons.	Other Refuse. Tons.	Gullies, Tons.	Boiler Ashes, Tons.	Soil Tons.	Snow. Tons.	Total Tons.
Brucchaven .. .. .	8,034	273	65	2	352	—	1,690	59	—	10,475
Buffie's Brae .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	264	275
Crossford .. .. .	275	—	—	—	82	—	76	—	—	433
Halbeath .. .. .	—	—	40	—	16	182	63	—	7	308
Kingseat Burn .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	39
Muircoekhall .. .. .	3,198	866	444	556	1,006	30	979	—	—	7,079
Parkneuk .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16
Rosyth .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	17	—	41
Townhill .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Total .. .. .	11,507	1,139	549	558	1,456	236	2,819	92	320	18,676

## Salvage :

There were 1,508 4/5th tons of material salvaged during the year, and the sum of £6,910, 10s. 8d. was realised by the sale of same.

The following tables show the materials collected under this scheme, viz.:—

### SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED IN THE BURGH AND RECEIPTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1954.

Material.	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Destructer Scrap .. .. .	62	18	2	0	281	2	8
Glass .. .. .	34	15	3	0	48	2	6
Kitchen Waste .. .. .	444	19	2	0	1,724	12	11
Manure .. .. .	240	15	2	0	180	11	8
Metals (Black Scrap) .. .. .	29	9	1	0	88	7	9
Metals (Non-Ferrous) .. ..	0	13	0	0	15	6	3
Miscellaneous .. .. .	0	0	0	0	2	10	0
Paper .. .. .	686	7	0	0	4,471	3	9
Textiles .. .. .	8	17	2	0	98	13	2

Total Weight . . . . .	1,508 tons 16 cwt.
Gross Receipts . . . . .	£6,910 10 8
Nett Receipts . . . . .	1,541 5 0
Yield per 1000 population per annum . . . . .	153 11 4
Yield per 1000 population per month . . . . .	12 15 11
Yield <sup>1</sup> per person per annum . . . . .	0 3 0½

**SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED IN THE BURGH AND RECEIPTS  
RECEIVED FROM INCEPTION OF SALVAGE SCHEME IN NOVEMBER 1939  
TO 31st DECEMBER 1954.**

Material.	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Batteries . . . . .	80	5	0	0	42	9	0
Bottles (28,708½ doz.) . . . . .	82	0	2	11	743	4	8
Bones . . . . .	123	6	1	14	373	3	5½
Destructor Scrap . . . . .	1,755	5	0	0	4,130	4	5½
Footwear . . . . .	6	1	2	0	40	9	6
Glass . . . . .	1,049	15	2	0	1,090	15	1
Kitchen Waste . . . . .	8,337	12	3	0	18,328	19	2
Manure . . . . .	1,954	8	3	0	1,185	3	3½
Miscellaneous . . . . .	132	18	0	0	209	2	3
Metals (Black Scrap) . . . . .	816	3	2	0	1,810	0	7¾
Metals (Non-Ferrous) . . . . .	40	6	0	13	820	6	2½
Paper . . . . .	7,335	18	1	0	48,115	13	0½
Rubber . . . . .	46	19	2	0	92	13	1
Straw . . . . .	47	8	3	0	162	9	7
Textiles . . . . .	235	6	1	0	2,221	15	3¼

Total Weight . . . . .	22,043 tons 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lbs.
Gross Receipts . . . . .	£79,366 18 9
Nett Receipts . . . . .	32,409 5 2
Yield per 1000 population . . . . .	1,763 14 2
Yield per 1000 population per month . . . . .	9 13 9
Yield per person . . . . .	1 15 0

### County Salvage :

As a result of transporting, sorting, and disposing of 3 tons 13 cwt. of Destructor Scrap and 2 tons 16¾ cwt. of Waste Paper, a sum of £21, 9s. 9d. was paid to the County Authorities.

### Public Conveniences :

The new convenience erected at Blacklaw Road was brought in use during the year, while the construction of a new convenience at Townhill was commenced. The existing conveniences were supervised and cleansed as formerly, but, unfortunately, there is still a considerable amount of vandalism taking place within these structures causing needless inconvenience and expense to the public.

The cost of repairs and supplies was £1,183, 13s. 10d., and the cost of supervision £4,508, 16s. 6d., while the drawings amounted to £1,540, 8s. 7d.

### Costs :

The hours of labour and the cost of wages for the various duties

undertaken by the Cleansing Department during the year ending 15th May 1954, are shown in the following table in which figures for the previous year are included for comparison, viz.:—

Class of Work.	15th May 1954.			15th May 1953.		
	Hours.	Wages.		Hours.	Wages.	
Refuse Collection . . . . .	28,932½	£4,272	9 0	26,335½	£3,695	3 2
Refuse Disposal . . . . .	28,658½	4,267	11 6	25,309½	3,565	13 2
Street Sweepings . . . . .	86,429	12,274	1 7	82,260½	11,083	5 10
Salvage . . . . .	23,101	3,423	18 3	24,017	3,353	1 4
Cleansing and Maintenance of Frieghters and Depots . . . . .	4,342½	742	2 11	3,918½	640	8 0
Public Conveniences . . . . .	32,552½	4,019	19 3	31,613½	3,656	7 3
Vehicles Disinfected (Diseases of Animals Act) . . . . .	507	69	19 3	491½	67	6 1
Removal Slaughterhouse Offal and Manure . . . . .	976½	165	19 1	982	156	18 2
Trade Refuse (Collection and Disposal) . . . . .	1,110½	168	12 9	1,163½	167	1 7
Snow Clearing . . . . .	1,881½	290	16 9	770½	107	5 6
Gritting . . . . .	662	101	2 9	426½	76	3 10
*Other Payments . . . . .	—	3,105	14 7	—	3,117	5 0
	209,154	£32,902	7 8	197,289	£29,685	18 11

\*Other Payments include Administration, Holiday Pay, Annual Holidays, Sick Pay, etc.

The gross cost of operating the Cleansing Service during the financial year 1953/54 was £52,027, 8s. 9d., and the revenue £8,381, the nett cost being £43,646, 8s. 9d.

The following statistics were obtained from the above costs and the tonnage shown under refuse disposal, viz.:—

Total quantity of house and trade refuse . . . . .	13,512 tons.
Weight per head of population . . . . .	5,992 cwt.
Daily yield per 1000 population . . . . .	16,416 cwt.
Yearly yield per 1000 population . . . . .	299.6 tons.
Nett cost of collection of 1 ton of house and trade refuse . .	22s. 6.2d.
Nett cost of disposal of 1 ton of house and trade refuse . . .	7s. 8.23d.
Nett cost of collection and disposal per ton . . . . .	30s. 2.43d.
Nett cost per person per year for cleansing services . . . .	18s. 6.67d.
Nett cost per person per day for cleansing services . . . .	0s. 0.61d.

### Acknowledgment :

It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the support extended to me by the members of the Town Council, particularly the members of Health and Cleansing Committees, and also the assistance given by the other Corporation Officials. I would also express my appreciation of the services rendered by the staff and employees.

I am,

Your obedient Servant.

ALEXR. H. DUNCAN,  
Chief Sanitary Inspector and  
Inspector of Cleansing.

## Appendix 1.

**Nuisances and General Inspections.**

Number of complaints received (of which nine were unjustified) .. . . .	505
Number of written intimations issued .. . . .	246
Number of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	131
Number of second notices issued .. . . .	18
Number of inspections, Section 115, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 .. . . .	5
Number of notices issued under Section 115, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 .. . . .	8
Number of inspections, Section 117, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 .. . . .	764
Number of notices issued under Section 117, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 .. . . .	336
Number of notices issued under Section 119, Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 .. . . .	12
Number of notices issued under Section 381 (36), Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, Houses Let in Lodgings inspections .. . . .	41
Number of written intimations issued .. . . .	1
Number of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	4
Common Lodging House inspections .. . . .	32
Number of written intimations issued .. . . .	Nil.
Number of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	8
Rag Floek inspections .. . . .	1
Bakery inspections .. . . .	76
Number of written intimations issued .. . . .	6
Number of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	25
Factories Acts, 1937-48, inspections .. . . .	219
Number of written intimations issued .. . . .	24
Number of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	44
Places of Public Refreshment inspections .. . . .	81
Number of written intimations issued .. . . .	1
Number of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	10
Places of Public Entertainment inspections .. . . .	53
Number of written intimations issued .. . . .	Nil.
Premises used for the preparation of food inspections .. . . .	81
Number of written intimations issued .. . . .	1
Number of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	7
Premises used for the manufacture and for the retail of ice cream inspections .. . . .	91
Number of written intimations issued .. . . .	5
Number of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	17
Licensed premises inspections .. . . .	35
Number of written intimations issued .. . . .	Nil.
Number of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	6
Merehandisc Marks Act inspections .. . . .	16
Number of written intimations issued .. . . .	2
Number of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	14
Shops Act inspections .. . . .	153
Number of written intimations issued .. . . .	25
Number of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	24
Tents, Vans, and Sheds inspections .. . . .	5
Number of written intimations issued .. . . .	Nil.
Number of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	1
Cattle Market inspections .. . . .	25
Rivers Pollution inspections .. . . .	Nil.
Number of written intimations issued .. . . .	Nil.
Number of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	Nil.
Pet Animals Act inspections .. . . .	7
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act inspections .. . . .	38
Creamery inspections .. . . .	27
Dairy inspections .. . . .	52



## APPENDIX 1—(Continued).

## NUISANCES AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS—(Continued).

Piggery inspections .. . . .	5
Slaughterhouse inspections .. . . .	12
Smoke observations .. . . .	98
Number of written intimations issued .. . . .	2
Number of verbal intimations issued .. . . .	42
Colour testing drainage .. . . .	194
Smoke testing drainage .. . . .	338

## Appendix 2.

## Infectious Diseases.

Number of visits to places where infectious diseases occurred .. . . .	132
Apartments disinfected .. . . .	135
Articles disinfected (estimate) .. . . .	9,180
Articles destroyed after deaths of phthisical patients .. . . .	40
Notices issued under Sections 50, 53, and 57 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 .. . . .	149
Supplies of disinfectant issued .. . . .	381
Notices issued to H.M. Dockyard, etc. .. . . .	11
Sets of bedding replaced .. . . .	3

# Appendix 3.

## Housing Inspections.

### (a) General.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Inspections . . . . .	12	34	12	10	48	52	25	21	24	6	22	64	330
Re-inspections.. . . .	74	43	58	36	44	28	68	24	42	51	72	42	582
Totals . . . . .	86	77	70	46	92	80	93	45	66	57	94	106	912

### (b) Inspections Regarding Cleanliness.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Corporation owned . .	5	15	10	14	25	14	18	7	10	10	16	11	155
Privately-owned . . .	4	12	6	10	10	5	7	4	7	7	7	5	84
Totals . . . . .	9	27	16	24	35	19	25	11	17	17	23	16	239

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Written notices issued,	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	2	2	2	12
Verbal warnings given.	4	10	7	11	12	6	10	5	7	8	11	6	97
Notices under Section 159 requiring admission..	—	—	1	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	13

Number of Houses . . . . . 68

Number of Written Notices . . . . . 12

Number of Verbal Warnings . . . . . 97

## Appendix 4.

## New Houses Let.

Scheme	OC.	H. OC.	TB. OC.	UF. OC.	C/O. TB.	C/O. C/O.	TB.	H.	UF.	TRAN.	EX.	PR.	A.G.	TRAN. OB	Totals.
Aberdour Road ...	39	18	4	4	2	—	1	—	—	24	—	5	12	1	110
Aberdour Road (Miners) ...	38	5	—	3	13	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	51	112
Park Road (West)	17	3	1	3	11	—	—	1	1	9	—	15	—	—	61
Townhill ...	6	1	1	8	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	20
Headwell ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	8
Totals ...	100	27	6	20	26	2	1	3	6	34	—	20	14	52	311

Scheme.	1-Apt.	2-Apts.	3-Apts.	4-Apts.	5-Apts.	6-Apts.	Totals.
Aberdour Road .. . . .	—	12	54	34	10	—	110
Aberdour Road (Miners)	—	—	43	69	—	—	112
Park Road (West) .. . .	—	—	31	30	—	—	61
Townhill (Gap Sites) ..	—	4	14	2	—	—	20
Headwell (Gap Sites) ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	8
Total .. . . .	4	20	142	135	10	—	311

Month.	1-Apt.	2-Apts.	3-Apts.	4-Apts.	5-Apts.	6-Apts.	Totals.
January .. . . .	—	—	22	8	4	—	34
February .. . . .	—	4	2	—	2	—	8
March .. . . .	—	—	4	2	—	—	6
April .. . . .	—	—	10	10	2	—	22
May .. . . .	—	12	25	11	2	—	50
June .. . . .	—	—	11	13	—	—	24
July .. . . .	—	—	8	12	—	—	20
August .. . . .	—	—	13	8	—	—	21
September .. . . .	—	—	10	16	—	—	26
October .. . . .	—	—	17	5	—	—	22
November .. . . .	4	4	20	30	—	—	58
December .. . . .	—	—	—	20	—	—	20
Total .. . . .	4	20	142	135	10	—	311

Included above are 43 houses of 3-apartments and 69 houses of 4-apartments built by the S.S.H.A. at the Aberdour Road Scheme.

# Appendix 5. Number of Families Re-housed and Reasons for Re-housing.

Scheme.	OC.	H. OC.	TB. OC.	UF. OC.	C/O.	TB. C/O.	TB.	H.	UF.	TRAN.	EX.	PRI.	AG.	TRAN. OB.	Totals.
Aberdour Road ..	46	19	5	7	2	—	1	—	—	24	14	7	12	—	137
Aberdour Road (Miners) .. ..	36	5	—	3	12	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	50	109
Balbridgeburn ..	1	1	1	1	19	1	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	31
Bellyeoman ..	3	2	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	1	23	2	—	—	41
Brucefield .. ..	1	2	—	1	16	2	—	—	—	3	8	3	—	—	36
Burnside, Rosyth..	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	9
Chamberfield ..	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	6
Headwell .. ..	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	19	—	2	—	28
Kingsseat .. ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Milton Green.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Parkneuk .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Park Road (West),	20	3	1	3	21	1	—	1	1	10	7	15	—	—	83
Rosyth Halt .. ..	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	14
St. Leonard's.. ..	5	1	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	4	11	—	—	1	28
Townhill .. ..	6	—	1	10	3	3	—	1	4	2	4	—	—	—	34
Whirlbut .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Woodmill (Miners)	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	1	10
Old Property.. ..	—	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	23
Totals .. ..	120	34	9	36	111	9	2	3	13	53	116	28	14	52	600

	OC.	H. OC.	TB. OC.	UF. OC.	C/O.	TB. C/O.	TB.	H.	UF.	TRAN.	EX.	KW.	AG.	TRAN. OB.	Totals
January-June ..	55	24	5	22	54	5	2	1	6	35	71	10	12	12	314
July-December ..	65	10	4	14	57	4	—	2	7	18	45	18	2	40	286
Totals .. ..	120	34	9	36	111	9	2	3	13	53	116	28	14	52	600

The 28 Priority Applicants mentioned above include 18 Admiralty Special Priority Applicants.

## Number of Persons and Units Re-housed into New Houses.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Adults .. .. .	92	22	15	57	121	60	52	56	74	56	143	43	791
Children .. .. .	49	12	12	38	45	33	35	32	33	24	65	39	417
Total .. .. .	141	34	27	95	166	93	87	88	107	80	208	82	1,208
Units .. .. .	118	27½	21	75	145	80½	69½	71½	90½	68	179½	62½	1,008½

## Number of Persons and Units Re-housed.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
Adults .. .. .	162	114	62	151	104	110	66	103	110	93	258	85	1,418
Children .. .. .	91	43	34	87	83	56	41	58	59	56	107	63	778
Total .. .. .	253	157	96	238	187	166	107	161	169	149	365	148	2,196
Units .. .. .	209½	134	79	191½	248	150½	86½	132½	139	132	139	116½	1,758

## Key:

OC.—Overcrowded.

UF.—Unfit.

C/O.—Sub-tenant (living in lodgings).

TB.—Tuberculosis (all kinds).

AG.—Aged Persons.

H.—Health.

TRAN.—Transfer.

EX.—Exchange.

PRI.—Priority.

OB.—Outwith Burgh.

Persons under 10 years reckoned as child—½ unit.

Persons over 10 years reckoned as adult—1 unit.



## Appendix 6.

**Houses Closed 1954.**

Ward.	1-Apt.	2-Apts.	3-Apts.	4-Apts.	5-Apts. and over.	Total.
1 .. .. .	—	5	—	—	2	7
2 .. .. .	1	4	2	—	1	8
3 .. .. .	1	16	—	—	1	18
4 .. .. .	1	16	2	—	—	19
5 .. .. .	5	4	2	1	—	12
6 .. .. .	—	3	—	—	1	4
7 .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total .. .	8	49	6	1	5	69

	1-Apt.	2-Apts.	3-Apts.	4-Apts.	5-Apts. and over.	Total.
Dunfermline.. .	7	34	6	1	5	53
Townhill.. . .	1	15	—	—	—	16
Kingseat.. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pattiesmuir .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. .	8	49	6	1	5	69

## Appendix 7.

**Houses Represented.**

	1-Apt.	2-Apts.	3-Apts.	4-Apts.	5-Apts.	Total.
1950-51 .. . .	11	42	7	2	1	63
1952 .. . . .	2	3	2	—	—	7
1953 .. . . .	14	29	3	—	1	47
1954 .. . . .	8	11	7	—	—	26

## Appendix 8.

**Houses Inhabited.**

Locus.	Private.	Corporation.	Admiralty.	S.N.H.C.	S.S.H.A.	Total.
Dunfermline .. . .	5,834	2,676	372	—	452	9,334
Rosyth .. . . .	85	473	796	1,872	—	3,226
Townhill .. . . .	257	281	—	—	—	538
Kingseat .. . . .	115	36	—	—	—	151
Pattiesmuir .. . .	15	—	—	—	—	15
Seggsburn .. . . .	14	—	—	—	—	14
Landward .. . . .	78	—	—	—	—	78
Totals .. .	6,398	3,466	1,168	1,872	452	13,356

Key: S.N.H.C.—Scottish National Housing Company.

S.S.H.A.—Scottish Special Housing Association.

Corporation Houses—Only refers to houses built by Local Authority under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1919, and subsequent Housing Acts.

## Appendix 9.

## Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951.

No. of Samples Taken.	Designation.	Conform.	Non-Conform.
15	Certified.	12	3
87	Pasteurised.	85	2
6	Standard.	5	1
90	Tuberculin Tested.	84	6
<u>198</u>		<u>186</u>	<u>12</u>

The following table shows the counts upon which these samples failed:—

Designation.	Presence of B. Coli.	Bacterial Count.	Bacterial Count and Presence of B.Coli.	Phosphatase Test.	Total.
Certified.. . . .	2	—	1	—	3
Pasteurised.. . . .	1	—	—	1	2
Standard .. . . .	—	1	—	—	1
Tuberculin Tested.	2	3	1	—	6
Total .. . . .	5	4	2	1	12

## Appendix 10.

## Unsound Food.

The undernoted list of foodstuffs was dealt with under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897:—

TINNED FOODSTUFFS.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Apples .. . . .	—	—	3	5	—
Apple Purée .. . . .	—	—	—	9	10
Apricots .. . . .	—	1	3	25	12
Asparagus .. . . .	—	—	—	1	5
Beans .. . . .	—	2	2	—	11
Beans and Sausages .. . . .	—	—	—	1	8
Beef Paste .. . . .	—	—	—	17	—
Black Currants .. . . .	—	—	—	1	4
Brisket Beef .. . . .	—	8	—	16	9½
Carrots .. . . .	—	—	—	6	—
Cherries .. . . .	—	—	—	16	8
Chicken .. . . .	—	—	—	7	10
Condensed Full Cream Milk .. . . .	—	1	—	19	8
Condensed Machine Skimmed Milk .. . . .	—	—	—	19	6
Corned Beef .. . . .	—	19	3	5	6
Corned Mutton .. . . .	—	5	1	21	—
Cream .. . . .	—	—	—	1	2
Creamed Rice .. . . .	—	—	—	3	14
Evaporated Milk .. . . .	—	2	2	25	9
Fruit Salad .. . . .	—	—	1	—	13
Gooseberries .. . . .	—	—	—	6	—
Grapefruit .. . . .	—	—	1	—	12
Guavas .. . . .	—	—	—	1	—
Ham .. . . .	1	5	2	1	11
Carry forward .. . . .	3	9	1	18	14½

## Appendix 10 (Continued).

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Brought forward . . . . .	3	9	1	18	14½
Ham and Chicken . . . . .	—	—	—	6	8
Herring . . . . .	—	—	—	1	12
Irish Stew . . . . .	—	—	1	9	14½
Jam . . . . .	—	—	—	3	13
Jellied Veal . . . . .	—	3	—	—	—
Luncheon Meat . . . . .	—	8	2	15	14½
Macaroni . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—
Macedoine . . . . .	—	—	—	7	2
Meat and Vegetables . . . . .	—	—	1	5	3½
Mineed Meat Loaf . . . . .	—	1	1	18	15
Mince and Peas . . . . .	—	—	—	15	14
Mixed Vegetables . . . . .	—	—	—	10	7
Oranges . . . . .	—	—	—	17	8
Orange Juice . . . . .	—	—	—	5	15
Ox Tongues . . . . .	—	6	3	—	8
Peaches . . . . .	—	1	2	4	12½
Pears . . . . .	—	2	—	—	6
Peas . . . . .	—	3	—	—	3½
Pilchards . . . . .	—	—	—	11	10
Pineapples . . . . .	—	1	—	7	—
Plums . . . . .	—	—	3	—	9
Pork . . . . .	—	—	3	5	8
Prunes . . . . .	—	—	1	13	10
Raspberries . . . . .	—	—	—	12	5½
Salmon . . . . .	—	—	—	22	15½
Sandwich Spread . . . . .	—	—	—	8	13¾
Sardines . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—
Soup . . . . .	—	3	1	3	10½
Spaghetti . . . . .	—	—	—	16	8
Steak and Kidney . . . . .	—	—	—	8	—
Stewed Steak . . . . .	—	—	3	24	8
Strawberries . . . . .	—	—	—	5	2½
Syrup . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—
Tomatoes . . . . .	—	1	—	25	4
Tomato Juice . . . . .	—	—	—	6	11½
Tripe and Onions . . . . .	—	—	—	2	11½
Veal . . . . .	—	—	1	2	—
Veal and Ham . . . . .	—	—	—	11	4
Veal and Pork . . . . .	—	—	—	8	—
	5	6	3	7	15

## OTHER FOODSTUFFS.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Beef . . . . .	—	3	3	21	—
Butter . . . . .	—	—	—	10	8
Chocolate . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—
Confectionery . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—
Ling Roes . . . . .	—	—	3	—	—
Toasted Cakes . . . . .	—	—	—	—	15
	—	4	3	6	7

## Summary of Costs of Services Undertaken by Cleansing Department 1953-54.

POPULATION (ESTIMATED) 45,190.

Service. (1)	Interest and Sinking Fund. (2)		Other Expenditure. (3)		Total Gross Expenditure. (4)		Revenue. (5)		Nett Cost. (6)		Nett cost per head of population. 1953-54. (7)		1952-53. (8)	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
(a) Street Cleansing, including watering, washing, gully cleansing, disposal of street sweepings, gritting, and snow removal ..	0	0	0	17,971	0	1	101	6	4	17,869	13	9	7	3.11
(b) Refuse Collection, i.e., house, trade, garden, shop, and miscellaneous refuse .. ..	0	0	0	15,890	7	4	677	19	1	15,212	8	3	6	8.95
(c) Refuse Disposal, i.e., house, trade, garden, shop, and miscellaneous refuse .. ..	0	0	0	5,460	8	9	267	15	9	5,192	13	0	2	3.63
(d) Public Conveniences,	336	0	0	6,163	16	1	1,686	4	5	4,813	11	8	2	1.61
(e) Other Services .. ..	0	0	0	3,013	19	1	3,328	6	3	-314	7	2	-0	1.67
(f) Salvage .. .. .	0	0	0	6,518	4	8	5,960	2	7	558	2	1	0	2.94
	£336	0	0	£55,017	16	0	£12,021	14	5	£43,332	1	7	18	6.67
													18	1.29

Nett yield of 1d. rate (1953-54) was £1,716, and cleansing costs therefore represent approximately a 2s. 1½d. rate.





SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

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# REPORT

BY

G. K. PLUMMER, Social Services Officer



## *Annual Report.*

### PROVISION OF WELFARE SERVICES

#### under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act.

##### (a) **Blind Persons.**

Welfare services to Blind Persons in Dunfermline are still being provided under an agency arrangement with the Fife Society for the Blind. The Town Council pays a per capita grant of £5 per annum to the Society in respect of these services. Mr Alex. Reid, Home Teacher for the Dunfermline Area, paid 300 visits to blind people in Dunfermline and made arrangements for the examination of 15 new cases. Of these cases 7 were certified as being blind and 8 certified "not blind." Regular visitation is an essential feature of the Home Teacher's work, especially in relation to the aged and lonely, and the Home Teacher by direct contact with the Social Services Department can quickly draw attention to the need for special attention as and when necessary.

In addition to supplying the essential services such as Rehabilitation, Employment, Home teaching of Braille, Moon and Handicrafts, the Society makes special arrangements for socials and outings. Bi-monthly socials are held at the Dunfermline Centre in St. Margaret's Hall, and domino nights in the Centre are popular events. The work of the Dunfermline Ladies' Committee, under the convener-ship of Mrs A. Buchanan, 33 Townhill Road, in connection with Socials, Sales of Work and Outings, is very valuable and a much appreciated contribution on the social side.

The following is a statistical record for the year:—

Number of persons on the Blind Register at 1/1/54:—	
Male 21	Female 34
Number examined by Ophthalmic Surgeon:—	
Male 5	Female 10
Number found to be Blind within the meaning of the Act:—	
Male 4	Female 3
Number of persons added to the Register:—	
Male 5	Female 4
Number of persons taken off the Register:—	
(a) Deceased—	
Male 2	Female 4
(b) Left this area—	
Male 3	Female 2
(c) Decertified—	
Male 1	Female 1
Number on the Register at end of year:—	
Male 20	Female 31

### (b) Deaf and Dumb Persons.

The Fife Mission to the Deaf and Dumb supplies welfare services to Deaf and Dumb Persons in Dunfermline in consideration of a *per capita* grant of £2 per annum. The following extracts from the Mission's Annual Report give an indication of the aims and activities of the Mission in this sphere of welfare.

“Employment.—Once again the importance of keeping our members in useful employment must be stressed. This position has remained satisfactory throughout the year. Apart from one or two isolated cases which gave some difficulty, all our members are in regular and profitable employment. This does not mean, however, that the Missioner's services have not been called upon. Actually there have been a few changes of employment, necessitating many visits to prospective employers.

“Social Activities.—As is well known from previous reports, we run Clubs and parties for our people and here again every possible provision is made in order that the Deaf should be enabled to lead normal lives and not feel conscious of their afflictions. They can have companionship with each other, and so make up for what can be a very lonely life because of the isolating effects of their disability. Throughout the year we have tried to take part in all that is possible to fit in, indoors and out of doors.

“Visitations.—This is a most essential part of our work for there are many of our members who are alone in their affliction and lonely. To them we must go as often as possible to do everything we can, spiritually and socially, to lessen their burden. As I have already stressed the importance of additional staff, the appointment of an Assistant Missioner, I believe, would increase the tempo of this side of our work, which would enable us to keep in closer contact with members and would especially be useful in time of sickness, need, or other emergency.

“Interpreting.—The services of the Missioner as an Official Interpreter have on several occasions been required by members visiting Hospitals, Local and Government Departments, which goes to show that it is essential that our members should have the services of a qualified Interpreter for discussions between themselves and their employers, doctors, etc., and where necessary, for problems arising in their own homes.

“Dunfermline Branch Report.—In a review of the past year's work, it is satisfactory to note that the usual religious and social

activities have been carried through in the rather cramped space provided at our premises.

“The fortnightly church services continue to be well attended, including the Communion Services which are held in the same hall.

“Religious, Drama and Comedy films were featured in the Winter session syllabus providing an enjoyable programme.

“A social arranged by the Branch Committee confined mainly to local members, held last November, drew a good crowd into the small hall. After tea, some enjoyable games and dances helped to enliven the evening’s entertainment.

“After many weeks of steady work rehearsing, our local members produced a comedy sketch, entitled “The Three Kisses,” at Headquarters, Kirkealdy, last March, and their performance drew a well merited applause, and the congratulations showered upon them amply repaid them for their strenuous efforts. It is hoped to stage short sketches in future to encourage local talent.

“The summer months saw our bowling members figure prominently in the prize list open to Fife members, and it is hoped they will do even better next time.

“Most of the local members have been steadily employed throughout the year with a few exceptions when two or three members were put on the redundant list in the latter part of the year.

“It is satisfactory to report that the health of the local community continues to be good on the whole.”

The Fife Mission would very much like to have adequate club-room premises for the sole use of its members in Dunfermline. Such premises would be of great assistance to the Mission in carrying out its work in Dunfermline particularly from the Social aspect, but so far no opportunity has presented itself to the Town Council to provide alternative accommodation to the present room in St. Margaret’s Hall.

#### **(c) Other Handicapped Persons.**

The Local Branch of the British Red Cross Society continues to assist with welfare visits to permanently Handicapped persons. Experiments in teaching pastime occupations to handicapped persons in Luscar House have been commenced.



## PROVISION OF ACCOMMODATION

### under Section 21 of the National Assistance Act.

#### (a) Residential.

Davaar, Garthdee and Garvock House have all been fully occupied during the past year. While there were nearly always one or two persons on the waiting-list towards the end of the year, the situation never became in any way serious, particularly as most of the old persons applying for admission to these Homes like to make arrangements in advance of actual need.

Luscar House came into full operation in October. Persons who had been accommodated in the Abden Home, Kinghorn, and the Northern Hospital, Dunfermline, were immediately transferred to Luscar and others on a waiting-list were admitted, with the result that by the end of the year two-thirds of the available beds were occupied. This new Home is meeting two very essential needs in so far as the provision of accommodation under the National Assistance Act is concerned, firstly by providing for handicapped persons under the age of sixty years, and secondly, by providing for the very infirm elderly person who could not be catered for in a normal Residential Home for Old People. Pastime occupations for the residents are gradually being introduced. The Dunfermline Branch of the British Red Cross provides a "trolley shop" service once a week, and this has been very welcome as many of the residents are completely confined to the Home.

The Fife County Branch of the British Red Cross Society gifted a Television set for the women's sitting-room, and the Rotary Club of Dunfermline did likewise for the men. These gifts are both greatly appreciated.

Local Guilds and Youth Organisations have already shown a kindly interest in the Home, and several concert parties which had been paying visits to the other Homes in Dunfermline almost automatically offered to entertain the residents at Luscar soon after the Home was opened, so that there is no question of Luscar being in any way isolated.

Mr and Mrs Mead, formerly Superintendent and Matron at Garthdee, were appointed in the same capacity at Luscar House. Dr George Beveridge, Glenpark, Saline, was appointed Medical Officer, and the Rev. James C. Blackie, Manse of Carnock, Dunfermline, chaplain.

Many of the residents in the Homes are unable to be out and about to any extent particularly during the winter, but with concert parties, visits from interested individuals and organisations, and special celebrations on festive occasions, much is done to provide entertainment. In addition, of course, there is wireless and television in each Home, and the Garthdee residents particularly enjoy the football broadcasts from East End Park.

The following statistics give the position in each of the Homes at the beginning and end of the year:—

#### NUMBER OF RESIDENTS.

	At 1/1/54.	Admissions during year.	Discharges during year.	At 31/12/54.	Vacancies at 31/12/54.
Davaar . . . . .	12	7	4	15	Nil.
Garthdee . . . . .	14	10	6	18	Nil.
Garvock House,	17	10	7	20	Nil.
Luscar . . . . .	—	31	3	28	7

I would like to acknowledge the services given by the chaplains, Rev. R. S. Bishop (Davaar), Rev. D. Brown (Garvock House), Rev. W. S. Carr (Garthdee), and Rev. J. C. Blackie (Luscar). The Sunday Services provided in the Homes are greatly appreciated. I would also like to acknowledge the services of Dr Beveridge at Luscar. Dr Beveridge has taken a personal interest in the Home and has been most helpful to the Staff in many ways.

#### (b) Temporary Accommodation.

Temporary accommodation had to be provided at the Northern Hospital and subsequently at Luscar House on three occasions. Arrangements were made to assist a family who were rendered homeless by fire. The house was completely gutted and practically nothing was saved in the way of furniture. The Town Council was able to give this family the temporary lease of a house until their former house could be made habitable again, and the essentials in the way of furniture and bedding were supplied by the Social Services Department and the W.V.S.

#### GENERAL WELFARE.

Over 700 effective visits were paid during the year by the Social Services Department staff. The purposes of these visits were many, and the visits were made at the request of doctors, ministers, Government and Town Council Departments, voluntary workers, neighbours, and relatives. Visitation is a most important side of the Social Services Department's work. No matter whether the problem is simple or complicated it can only be dealt with by personal contact,

and as the bulk of the work of the Department is concerned with the welfare of old people it follows that a considerable amount of visiting is necessary.

Over a hundred visits were paid to patients in local hospitals. Not all of the patients in hospital have friends or relatives able to assist with private problems, and where this is so the Social Services Department is called in. Going over the records of these visits, I feel quite sure that this service has been of great benefit to the patients concerned, and has also been of some help to the hospitals staffs. An arrangement was come to with the Hospital Board to send notification to this Department where patients being discharged from hospital might be in need of Domestic Help or Meals on Wheels, and in such cases a visit is paid immediately after discharge.

I am happy to report that the scheme for visitation of old people by the Health Visiting Staff is now in operation. This is a scheme which the Medical Officer of Health and myself had wanted to give effect to for some considerable time, but which had to be delayed owing to the prevailing shortage of Health Visitors. A modest start was made this year, and already the Health Visitors are covering visitation of a Register of 350 housebound old people. A wide field of visitation is of inestimable value in so far as the welfare of old people is concerned, and although this scheme will take some considerable time to develop, it is already proving worth while.

No report of this nature would be complete without paying tribute to the efforts of the Voluntary Organisations. The Old People's Welfare Committee, the Local Branch of the British Red Cross Society, the Women's Voluntary Service, and the Dunfermline District Nursing Association are perhaps the Organisations with which this Department has most direct contact. The Nursing Association and the Red Cross supply bed-clothing, wheelchairs, and other medical requisites, and are always ready to assist in schemes not covered by Statutory Services as for example the Nursing Association Schemes for the provision of "sitters-in" and chiropody. The Nursing Association's chiropody service is being widely used as is its counterpart supplied by the Old People's Welfare Committee in Rosyth. The W.V.S. assist in the provision of clothing in necessitous cases, but the members of this Service make their greatest contribution in organising the Meals on Wheels Service. Some 5000 meals were delivered during the year. The Town Council meets the entire cost of supply, but is wholly dependent on the W.V.S. for the delivery of those meals. The cost of the meals, supplied by a local

caterer, rose from 1/3d to 1/7½d during the year, but the charge to the people receiving them remained at 1/-. The Old People's Welfare Committee (Dunfermline and Rosyth Branches) makes an endeavour to co-ordinate all of the available services, and at the same time its members carry out direct visiting. The emergency fuel schemes run by both branches were called upon frequently by this Department during a hard winter. During Old People's Week house-bound old people in Dunfermline and Rosyth, who were unable to attend any of the functions arranged, were visited by members of the Committee and given a small gift.

There are several flourishing Clubs for elderly people in the town, and the important part played by these Clubs in providing social intercourse and entertainment for old people should be recognised. The work of organising and running the Clubs falls on a few volunteers, and these people can take great credit from their efforts. I would like to make special mention of the generous gift of £600 made by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust for the purpose of providing a new Clubhouse in Leys Park Road for the Public Park Old Boys' Club. The Old People's Welfare Committee gave financial assistance towards furnishing, and the Town Council granted the site and practical assistance through the Burgh Architect's and Social Services Departments. The Club members are most appreciative and take considerable pride in their new premises.

Voluntary Organisations are playing a very valuable part in so far as the welfare of old people is concerned, and their efforts are worthy of every encouragement and assistance.

### **Compulsory Removals.**

There was no need to take action under the compulsory removal provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act.

### **Care of Property.**

Action was taken on eight occasions under Section 48 of the National Assistance Act with regard to looking after property of persons admitted to hospital or Homes.

### **Burials.**

Under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 14 Burials were carried out of persons who were found dead where there was no relative or friend able or willing to carry out the necessary arrangements.



### Miscellaneous.

Arrangements for the allocation of the annual grants from the Anonymous Donors' Christmas Season Coal Fund and Goodall Trust, the Gardiners' Charitable Trust, and the Cunningham Bequest were carried out. In all, 96 persons received grants from those Funds.

### Free School Meals.

Fifty-one new applications were investigated involving 101 children. Of these applications 45 were granted, three were refused, and three were granted at a reduced rate.

At the beginning of 1954, 211 children were in receipt of free meals, and at 31st December 1954 there were 231 children receiving free school meals.

Receiving meals, 31st December 1953 ..	93	families	involving	211	children.
Applications investigated during 1954 ..	51	..	..	101	..
	<hr/> 144	..	..	<hr/> 312	..
Applications refused during 1954 .. ..	3	..	..	5	..
	<hr/> 141	..	..	<hr/> 307	..
Application granted at a reduced charge,	3	..	..	7	..
	<hr/> 138	..	..	<hr/> 300	..
Ceased during 1954 .. .. .	30	..	..	<hr/> 69	..
Receiving Free Meals on 31st December 1954 .. .. .	108	..	..	231	..

### Acknowledgments.

I would take this opportunity of acknowledging the support given by members of the Town Council, the co-operation of my colleagues, and the services carried out by all members of the Social Services Department staff, including staffs of Corporation Homes, and would also like to acknowledge the help given generally by many voluntary workers.